

Harry D. Burke, Severy.
 Anna L. Hicks, Sharon Springs.
 Bessie M. Anderson, Tribune.
 Grover P. Nutt, Waverly.
 Francis M. Stocker, Yates Center.

MARYLAND

T. Francis Martin, Essex.

MASSACHUSETTS

Richard E. O'Brien, Ballard Vale.
 Alphonse E. Roberts, Chicopee Falls.
 John A. Bell, Leicester.

MINNESOTA

Paul B. Sanderson, Baudette.
 Alvin A. Ogren, New London.
 Esther Bacon, Pillager.
 Alfred Gronner, Underwood.
 Robert L. Bard, Wheaton.

MISSISSIPPI

Cornelius V. Thurmond, Mound Bayou.

NEBRASKA

Carl K. McCleery, Blue Hill.
 Ethel Talcott, Crofton.
 Frank Ainsworth, Exeter.
 Merwyn C. Johnson, Hyannis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ernest L. Richardson, Conway.
 Mary L. Doyle, Hillsboro.
 Charles L. McGinness, Troy.

NEW YORK

Agnes G. Polley, Andes.
 Will J. Davy, Bergen.
 Perley M. Hall, Carthage.
 Joseph T. O'Donnell, Elizabethtown.
 Thomas N. Manion, Ferndale.
 Sarah B. Keenan, Hague.
 Dorothea E. Blum, Hawthorne.
 Katherine A. Slattery, Maryknoll.

NORTH CAROLINA

Francis L. Andrews, Jr., Bethel.
 Ruth F. White, Colerain.
 Thomas W. Armstrong, Columbia.
 Basil G. Farmer, Elm City.
 Benjamin Otto Turnage, Farmville.
 Samuel Eugene Potts, Highlands.
 Robert L. Mattocks, Maysville.
 Howard W. Moody, Murphy.
 Samuel D. Mauney, Newton.
 Everett S. Stevens, Smithfield.
 Kate Reagan, Weaverville.

OHIO

Walter J. Miller, Beach City.
 Weston Thomas Dressel, Belpre.
 James A. Hart, Beverly.
 Louis J. Elsaesser, Canton.
 Howard O. Ward, Cumberland.
 Elmyra L. Griswold, Macedonia.
 John W. Berentz, New Matamoras.
 Luella Sommers, Ottawa.
 Robert A. Durbin, Stockport.
 Charles E. Folsom, Smithville.
 Charles Norman Wenzlau, Tippecanoe City.
 Charles A. Conry, Wakeman.
 George Geer, Wauseon.
 Jesse Ralph Short, Winchester.
 Edward J. Westerman, Woodsfield.

OREGON

John B. Wade, Bandon.
 Lawrence G. Allen, Joseph.
 Fred Randolph Peat, Lakeview.
 Merrill V. Smith, Lebanon.
 Charles F. Cox, Ontario.
 Ruth N. Johnson, Sheridan.

PUERTO RICO

Marie O. Reyes, Arecibo.
 Juan V. Hernandez, San Sebastian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Robert Emmett Love, Clover.
 James D. Mackintosh, McClellanville.
 George K. Dominick, Newberry.
 John W. Geraty, Yorges Island.

TEXAS

Tom Caudle, Ballinger.
 R. Nelson Gray, Bertram.
 Patrick S. Hendricks, Midlothian.
 Thomas B. Higgins, Reagan.
 William J. Davis, Silsbee.
 Hattie Waller, Trinity.
 Edwin C. Dickschat, Washington.
 Chester L. Lewis, Wheeler.

VIRGINIA

Louise J. Taylor, Beaverdam.
 Charles Alfred Goodykoontz, East Radford.
 John W. Helvey, Emory.
 Jesse T. Hylton, Hillsville.
 Lloyd C. Pulley, Ivor.
 Nannie L. Curtis, Lee Hall.
 Thomas N. Carruthers, Purcellville.
 Claude Neale, Saluda.

WISCONSIN

Michael P. Becker, Brillion.
 Henry J. Thoma, Hartford.
 Karl C. Neubauer, Horicon.
 William Wright, Kewaunee.
 Joseph C. Harland, Mukwonago.
 William Reuschlein, Plain.
 Louis J. Albrecht, Sheboygan.
 Allison L. McNeight, Stratford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1936

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, be with us this day in thought, purpose, and action. Illuminate our minds and cleanse our hearts that Thy will may be magnified in all our labors. Give us plenteously of Thy wisdom and grace that we may reach the highest and the best results and thus add somewhat to the happiness and progress of our country. Widen the sweep of peace, contentment, and cooperation among all our citizens. May our duties be so borne that when the evening time approaches we may recall them with an approving conscience and feel in the recesses of our hearts that the smile of Heaven is upon us. In the name of our Lord and Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 17, 1936, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had ordered that the Secretary be directed to communicate to the President of the United States and to the House of Representatives the order and judgment of the Senate in the case of Halsted L. Ritter, and transmit a certified copy of same to each, as follows:

I, Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate of the United States of America, do hereby certify that the hereto attached document is a true and correct copy of the order and judgment of the Senate, sitting for the trial of the impeachment of Halsted L. Ritter, United States district judge for the southern district of Florida, entered in the said trial on April 17, 1936.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Senate of the United States of America, this the 18th day of April, A. D. 1936.

EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

In the Senate of the United States of America, sitting for the trial of the impeachment of Halsted L. Ritter, United States district judge for the southern district of Florida

JUDGMENT

APRIL 17, 1936.

The Senate having tried Halsted L. Ritter, United States district judge for the southern district of Florida, upon seven several articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senators present having found him guilty of charges contained therein: It is therefore

Ordered and adjudged, That the said Halsted L. Ritter be, and he is hereby, removed from office.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution rescinding the action of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in signing the enrolled bill (H. R. 4387) entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Barbara Blackstrom" and authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the reenrollment of said bill to make certain corrections.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. COPELAND and Mr. McNARY members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments", for the disposition of executive papers in the Department of Commerce.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the whole House and offer a privileged resolution, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 490

Whereas during the House proceedings on April 17, 1936, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] attempted to speak out of order and to indulge in personalities, when he was admonished by the Chair, as follows—

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman cannot do that while another question of privilege is pending.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. A point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The point of order is this: I know what the contents are. I have no objection to them.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not stating a point of order. The gentleman will please remain quiet while this resolution is being read for the information of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman must discuss the matter contained in his amendment. The gentleman from Washington will proceed in order.

And whereas upon a second attempt out of order to discuss personalities, the Chair the second time admonished the gentleman from Washington, as follows:

Mr. ZIONCHECK. A point of order, Mr. Speaker. When did the Speaker recognize the Clerk or the gentleman from Texas to start this resolution going?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not stating a point of order. The gentleman will be seated while the resolution is being read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington, under the ruling of the Chair—and the Chair is sure the gentleman understood it—must discuss the subject matter of his amendment, and will proceed in order.

And whereas upon a third attempt out of order to discuss personalities, the Chair, the third time, admonished the gentleman from Washington, as follows:

"The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman must confine himself to the language of his amendment."

And whereas the said gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK], in disobedience of the rulings of the Chair, although thrice admonished by the Chair, and in violation of the rules of the House, made a fourth attempt to speak out of order, and to indulge in personalities, when a point of order was made against it, which was sustained by the Chair, and for the fourth time the Chair admonished the gentleman, as follows:

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order, and rules that the point of order is well taken. The gentleman from Washington will confine his remarks to the amendment which he offered, and avoid personalities, and please proceed in order."

Mr. ZIONCHECK. A point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The point of order is this: The very matters referred to now are not in the RECORD and it is violating the rules of the House by bringing them into the House and getting them in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot determine that. The gentleman from Texas has offered a privileged resolution.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The RECORD will show that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has offered this privileged resolution, which the Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

And whereas the gentleman from Washington, upon a fifth attempt to violate the rulings of the Chair and the rules of the House, and to speak out of order, and to indulge in personalities, the Chair, for the fifth time, admonished the gentleman as follows:

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Washington again that he must confine his remarks to the amendment which he has offered and that he cannot indulge in personalities. And the Chair hopes that the gentleman will respect the rules of the House and will not continue to indulge in personalities."

And whereas for the sixth time the said gentleman from Washington attempted to violate the rulings of the Chair and the rules of the House, and to speak out of order, and to indulge in personalities, when a point of order was made against it, which the Chair sustained, and for the sixth time admonished the gentleman [Mr. ZIONCHECK] as follows:

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair again sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Texas."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. May I be heard on the point or order?"

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already ruled on the point of order."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. The next time I want to be heard."

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to say to the gentleman from Washington again that he hopes he will proceed in order."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. I will."

"The CHAIRMAN. Or else take his seat."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, on the next point of order I want to be heard. I am going to explain that this is very pertinent to the amendment that I have offered, but I want to be heard next time."

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Washington that it is within the discretion of the Chair as to what the Chair will hear on a point of order."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. And may I state to the Chair that when I am properly heard on this there can be no discretion?"

"The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. To R. Q. Lee, the deed dated December 10—"

"Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is violating the rules of the House, violating the ruling of the Chair thrice repeated to him, that he cannot discuss outside, personal matters on an amendment to strike out language such as the gentleman made."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order? I am serious in this."

"Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Washington was repeating about some deed that was made to R. Q. Lee at a certain date."

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. Who was R. Q. Lee?"

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the point of order is sustained, and the gentleman from Washington will either proceed in order or the gentleman from Washington will take his seat."

Which made the eighth successive time it was necessary for the Chair to admonish the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] that the rules of the House prohibited him from indulging in personalities and attacking a colleague in debate; and

Whereas thereafter, in violation of the rules of the House and in violation specifically of the rulings of the Chair, and after being admonished eight different times by the Chair, the said gentleman from Washington deliberately placed said forbidden personalities in the RECORD after the House adjourned, at a wholly irrelevant point in the proceedings occurring just before adjournment, to wit, at the point just before the last ruling of the Chair and in the following colloquy:

"Mrs. NORTON, Mr. ZIONCHECK, and Mr. TABER rose.
"Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment—

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey does not rise in opposition to the amendment.

"The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey is the chairman of the committee handling the proposed legislation. She is seeking recognition, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey for 2 minutes, the time remaining under the rule.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I will consume that 2 minutes if anybody does.

"Mrs. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield the 2 minutes to me?

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. I will yield 1 minute of the time, if necessary.

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey, for the remaining 2 minutes.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

"The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. The point of order is this: I think the parliamentary rule is—and if it is not, it should be—that the chairman of the Committee on Rules cannot take the last 5 minutes to make an amendment and then make a speech consuming all the time. I think that is not decent.

"The CHAIRMAN. If the Chair understands the gentleman's point of order, the Chair overrules it. There is 1 minute of time left.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, then I make another point of order.

"The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order, and make it brief.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. I do not want to argue the point. I do not want to offend the lady from New Jersey. [Cries of 'Regular order!']

"The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is the gentleman from Washington has made a point of order.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. How much time is remaining? I want to know how many are going to talk.

"The CHAIRMAN. That is not a point of order. The time has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. O Mr. Chairman, that comes too late. All time has expired.

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules that point of order.

"Mr. ZIONCHECK. What objection is there? Why does the Chair overrule the point of order?

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will explain. Under the rule the time for debating amendments is limited to 1½ hours. That hour and a half has expired. The bill is now open for as many amendments as may be offered hereafter, but there will be no debate."

And whereas, just preceding the last ruling of the Chair, and between where the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] said: "Why does the Chair overrule the point of order", and just before where the Chairman said "The Chair will explain", the gentleman from Washington in deliberate violation of the Rules of the House, and deliberately violating the decision of the Chair eight times decided, and after having been eight times admonished by the Chair that he was not allowed to do it, nevertheless placed improper personalities and attack upon a colleague covering part of three pages of the RECORD: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the said improper remarks of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] beginning with the second to the last paragraph from the bottom of the second column of page 5884, commencing with the words: "Now, Mr. Chairman," and embracing the balance of said second column, and all of page 5885, and the top part of column 1 of page 5886 down to and including the paragraph commencing with the words "I laughed yesterday", be, and the same are hereby, expunged from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall consume only a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was submitted to the Parliamentarian by me and passed upon as in correct form and the correct procedure.

The RECORD will show that eight times Friday the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] was called to order by the Chairman, who ruled that he was out of order in attempting to make personal attacks upon me in his speech. This happened eight different times, and I will read from the RECORD the eight times.

This is the first time:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman must discuss the matter contained in his amendment. The gentleman from Washington will proceed in order.

Then again when he was getting out of the RECORD, and I read:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington, under the ruling of the Chair—and the Chair is sure the gentleman understood it—must discuss the subject matter of his amendment and will proceed in order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let us see if we cannot get down to the direct issue involved. Do I understand that the gentleman from Washington has violated the rules in that without permission he has inserted a personal attack upon the gentleman from Texas in the RECORD?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and against the rules of the House. His improper matter takes up a whole page and parts of two other pages and at a juncture where there was absolutely no relevancy, and between the rulings of the Chair. It is outrageous matter that has gone into 48 States.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is the gentleman seeking to expunge these remarks?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and I have offered a resolution to that effect, but I wanted to put enough in here to show the membership the reason for this resolution.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think we all heard the reading of the resolution in which the facts were recited. I am making this suggestion in the matter of expedition.

Mr. BLANTON. If it is admitted that everyone of those quotations in the resolution were actual rulings of the Chair, I will not take up any time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As I understand it, the gentleman has copied them from the RECORD.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. I want to show they were rulings of the Chair. It is incumbent upon me to do that. I will not take any more time than is necessary.

As a third ruling, the Chairman said:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman must confine himself to the language of his amendment.

Then, on page 5647, I want you to note the rulings of the Chair:

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order, and rules that the point of order is well taken. The gentleman from Washington will confine his remarks to the amendment which he offered and avoid personalities, and please proceed in order.

Then, on the same page 5647, I read the following, the fifth ruling of the Chair:

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Washington again that he must confine his remarks to the amendment which he has offered and that he cannot indulge in personalities.

The gentleman from Washington said:

That is right, Mr. Chairman.

The Chair continues:

And the Chair hopes that the gentleman will respect the rules of the House and will not continue to indulge in personalities.

Mr. Speaker, that was the fifth ruling of the Chair.

Then again, on the same page, when a point of order was made against the gentleman from Washington indulging in personalities, the Chairman stated:

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair again sustains the point of order.

And then Mr. ZIONCHECK stated:

May I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already ruled on the point of order.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The next time I want to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to say to the gentleman from Washington again that he hopes he will proceed in order.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. Or else take his seat.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, on the next point of order I want to be heard. I am going to explain that this is very pertinent to the amendment that I have offered, but I want to be heard next time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Washington that it is within the discretion of the Chair as to what the Chair will hear on a point of order.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. And may I state to the Chair that when I am properly heard on this there can be no discretion?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. To R. Q. Lee, the deed dated December 10—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is violating the rules of the House, violating the ruling of the Chair thrice repeated to him, that he cannot discuss outside, personal matters on an amendment to strike out language such as the gentleman made.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order? I am serious in this.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Washington was repeating about some deed that was made to R. Q. Lee at a certain date.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Who was R. Q. Lee?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the point of order is sustained and the gentleman from Washington will either proceed in order or the gentleman from Washington will take his seat.

The proceedings of the House went on, debate was concluded, and we were ready to take the bill up for final vote. The following proceedings were had, and I want you to know that after all of those repeated rulings and eight different admonitions from the Chair that he could not indulge in personalities, between the rulings of the Chair and where it had no relevancy whatever, the gentleman from Washington stuck in here a whole page and parts of two other pages of personal attacks on me, wholly against the rules of the House and without any authority of the House, as well as in violation of eight different rulings and admonitions of the Chair that he could not do it.

Now, here is the way it came up, and I will give you the exact connection. I read from page 5650 of the RECORD:

Mrs. NORTON, Mr. ZIONCHECK, and Mr. TABER rose.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment—

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from New Jersey does not rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New Jersey is the chairman of the committee handling the proposed legislation. She is seeking recognition, and the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Jersey for 2 minutes, the time remaining under the rule.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I will consume that 2 minutes if anybody does.

Mrs. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield the 2 minutes to me?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I will yield 1 minute of the time, if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the chairman of the committee, the gentlewoman from New Jersey, for the remaining 2 minutes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The point of order is this: I think the parliamentary rule is—and if it is not, it should be—that the chairman of the Committee on Rules cannot take the last 5 minutes to make an amendment and then make a speech consuming all the time. I think that is not decent.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Chair understands the gentleman's point of order, the Chair overrules it. There is 1 minute of time left.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Chairman, then I make another point of order.

You will notice, consuming all the time with points of order that the Chair, in each case, overruled.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order, and make it brief.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I do not want to argue the point. I do not want to offend the lady from New Jersey. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is the gentleman from Washington has made a point of order.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. How much time is remaining? I want to know how many are going to talk.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a point of order. The time has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. O, Mr. Chairman, that comes too late. All time has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules that point of order.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. What objection is there? Why does the Chair overrule the point of order?

Now, in between that question and the ruling of the Chair, and after the House adjourned, without any authority of the House to put personal matters in here, or to put in attacks, after the House adjourned, between the rulings of the Chair, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] went out here and stuck in between the rulings of the Chair one whole page and parts of two other pages of personal attacks.

I do not know what we are going to do in situations like this. Everyone who knows anything about the matter knows that these attacks on me were wholly irrelevant, baseless, and unjust, but this RECORD has gone into 48 States without authority of the House. It is being read in 48 States today, and is a libel and a slander upon me and upon my good name.

I want to mention just one thing, and then I am done, regarding this property which belonged to a member of my family. When that property was sold, I was especially requested by the gentleman who bought it, that it be sold to him. It was sold at a loss of \$4,000 cash, an absolute loss

of \$4,000 cash, and under a written contract, the purchaser was to pay off a trust that was due against it to Rust & Co.

This house was occupied for nearly 2 years, and not a single dollar was paid on that trust to Rust & Co.—not a dollar—and after the owner went home, in order to try to help the family, at the special request of their attorney, who is one of the leading attorneys in west Texas, at his request and in order to prevent a suit bringing them into the Federal court here 2,000 miles away, at a great financial loss to me I arranged for someone to buy that property, at another great loss to me, which was out of my own pocket; and yet I am condemned here in the RECORD against the rules of the House and against eight different rulings of the Chair. This stuff has gone all over the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know that there is any connection between the two, but when there was a bunch of Communists marching on the Capitol the other day, one of them was arrested, and the police authorities took these documents off of one of them and brought them to me because my name is mentioned in one of them. One of these documents says, "Remember, our Washington slogan is to foment trouble, to create dissensions and disorder", and in the last one of them it is said, "Concentrate on BLANTON, of Texas. He is the Communists' worst enemy."

I do not know, otherwise, why this concentrated fight is on me, but it is against me, and I can stand up in front of it if they will fight a square fight and obey the rules.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I want to get this question fairly presented, because the gentleman is asking action, as I understand it, on the part of the House.

As I understand, the gentleman from Washington will justify his remarks, whether they are justifiable or not, upon the consent that he obtained, as shown on page 5644 of the RECORD, where he obtained unanimous consent to extend his own remarks.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. Now, does the majority leader hold that that gives a Member the right to put into the RECORD personal attacks on another Member?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not.

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly it does not.

Mr. BANKHEAD. But I want to get the issue clarified.

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly, and that has no relevancy, because this is a personal attack that could not have been made on the floor because the Chairman had ruled it could not be done; and it could not be put in as an extension of remarks, because the rules of the House forbid it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield to anyone.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Then, Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I want a roll-call vote on this, and I object to the vote. I want the yeas and nays, or at least a standing vote.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the demand comes too late.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think so.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 118, nays 0.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote upon the ground that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-five Members are present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the door, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 275, answered "present" 9, not voting 144, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

YEAS—275

Adair	Dondero	Larrabee	Rogers, Okla.
Andresen	Doughton	Lea, Calif.	Russell
Andrews, N. Y.	Doxey	Lee, Okla.	Sanders, Tex.
Arends	Driscoll	Lesinski	Sandlin
Ashbrook	Driver	Lewis, Colo.	Sauthoff
Ayers	Duncan	Lewis, Md.	Schneider, Wis.
Bacharach	Dunn, Pa.	Lord	Scrugham
Bankhead	Eckert	Lucas	Sears
Barry	Elcher	Luckey	Secrest
Beiter	Ekwall	Ludlow	Seger
Bell	Engel	McClellan	Shanley
Biermann	Evans	McCormack	Short
Binderup	Fiesinger	McFarlane	Sirovich
Bland	Fish	McGehee	Sisson
Blanton	Fletcher	McGrath	Smith, Conn.
Bloom	Ford, Miss.	McLaughlin	Smith, Va.
Boehne	Frey	McMillan	Smith, W. Va.
Boileau	Fuller	McReynolds	Snell
Boland	Fulmer	McSwain	South
Boykin	Gambrill	Mahon	Spence
Boylan	Gassaway	Maloney	Stack
Brooks	Gearhart	Mapes	Starnes
Brown, Ga.	Gehrmann	Martin, Colo.	Stefan
Buck	Gilchrist	Massingale	Stewart
Buckler, Minn.	Gillette	May	Stubbs
Burch	Gingery	Mead	Sullivan
Burdick	Granfield	Meeks	Sutphin
Caldwell	Gray, Pa.	Merritt, Conn.	Taber
Cannon, Mo.	Green	Merritt, N. Y.	Tarver
Carlson	Grever	Michener	Taylor, S. C.
Carmichael	Griswold	Millard	Taylor, Tenn.
Carpenter	Guyer	Miller	Terry
Carter	Haines	Mitchell, Ill.	Thomason
Cartwright	Halleck	Mitchell, Tenn.	Thompson
Casey	Hancock, N. Y.	Mott	Thurston
Castellow	Harlan	Murdock	Tinkham
Church	Harter	Nelson	Tobey
Citron	Hartley	Nichols	Tolan
Cochran	Healey	O'Brien	Tonry
Coffee	Hennings	O'Connell	Treadway
Colden	Hess	O'Leary	Turner
Cole, Md.	Higgins, Conn.	O'Malley	Turpin
Cole, N. Y.	Hildebrandt	O'Neal	Umstead
Colmer	Hill, Ala.	Owen	Utterback
Connery	Hoffman	Patman	Vinson, Ga.
Cooley	Holmes	Patterson	Vinson, Ky.
Cooper, Tenn.	Hook	Pearson	Wadsworth
Costello	Hope	Perkins	Walter
Cox	Houston	Peterson, Fla.	Warren
Cravens	Huddleston	Peterson, Ga.	Wearin
Creal	Hull	Peyster	Weaver
Cross, Tex.	Imhoff	Pfeiffer	Welch
Crosser, Ohio	Jacobsen	Pierce	West
Crowe	Johnson, Okla.	Plittenger	Whelchel
Crowther	Johnson, Tex.	Plumley	Whittington
Cullen	Johnson, W. Va.	Polk	Wilcox
Cummings	Kahn	Powers	Williams
Curley	Kennedy, Md.	Ramspeck	Wilson, La.
Daly	Kennedy, N. Y.	Randolph	Wilson, Pa.
Darden	Kenney	Reece	Withrow
Deen	Kerr	Reed, Ill.	Wolcott
Dempsey	Kinzer	Reed, N. Y.	Wolfenden
DeRouen	Kloeb	Reilly	Wolverton
Dies	Kniffin	Rich	Wood
Dirksen	Knutson	Richards	Woodruff
Disney	Kramer	Richardson	Woodrum
Ditter	Lambertson	Robinson, Utah	Young
Dobbins	Lambeth	Rogers, Mass.	Zimmerman
Dockweiler	Lanham	Rogers, N. H.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9

Chandler	McLeod	O'Day	Smith, Wash.
Crawford	Main	Scott	Zioncheck
McLean			

NOT VOTING—144

Allen	Corning	Ford, Calif.	Kocialkowski
Amle	Crosby	Gasque	Kopplemann
Andrew, Mass.	Culkin	Gavagan	Kvale
Bacon	Darrow	Gifford	Lamneck
Barden	Dear	Gildea	Lehlbach
Beam	Delaney	Goldsborough	Lemke
Berlin	Dickstein	Goodwin	Lundeen
Blackney	Dietrich	Gray, Ind.	McAndrews
Bolton	Dingell	Greenway	McGroarty
Brennan	Dorsey	Greenwood	McKeough
Brewster	Doutrich	Gregory	Maas
Brown, Mich.	Drewry	Gwynne	Mansfield
Buchanan	Duffey, Ohio	Hamilin	Marcantonio
Buckbee	Duffy, N. Y.	Hancock, N. C.	Marshall
Buckley, N. Y.	Dunn, Miss.	Hart	Martin, Mass.
Bulwinkle	Eagle	Higgins, Mass.	Mason
Burnham	Eaton	Hill, Knute	Maverick
Cannon, Wis.	Edmiston	Hill, Samuel B.	Monaghan
Cary	Ellenbogen	Hobbs	Montague
Cavichchia	Englebright	Hoepfel	Montet
Celler	Faddis	Hollister	Moran
Chapman	Farley	Jenckes, Ind.	Moritz
Christianson	Fenerty	Jenkins, Ohio	Norton
Clalborne	Ferguson	Jones	O'Connor
Clark, Idaho	Fernandez	Kee	Oliver
Clark, N. C.	Fitzpatrick	Keller	Palmisano
Collins	Flannagan	Kelly	Parks
Cooper, Ohio	Focht	Kieberg	Parsons

Patton	Risk	Schaefer	Sweeney
Pettengill	Robertson	Schuetz	Taylor, Colo.
Quinn	Robison, Ky.	Schulte	Thom
Rabaut	Romjue	Shannon	Thomas
Ramsay	Ryan	Snyder, Pa.	Wallgren
Rankin	Sabath	Somers, N. Y.	Werner
Ransley	Sadowski	Steagall	White
Rayburn	Sanders, La.	Sumners, Tex.	Wigglesworth

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Darrow.
 Mr. Corning with Mr. Cooper of Ohio.
 Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Bacon.
 Mr. Rayburn with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Gifford.
 Mr. Greenwood with Mr. Hollister.
 Mr. Parsons with Mr. Wigglesworth.
 Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Ransley.
 Mr. Lamneck with Mr. Focht.
 Mr. Drewry with Mr. Allen.
 Mr. Maverick with Mr. Lehlbach.
 Mr. Thom with Mr. Thomas.
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Rich.
 Mr. Flanagan with Mr. Maas.
 Mr. McAndrews with Mr. Jenkins of Ohio.
 Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Gwynne.
 Mr. Steagall with Mr. Buckbee.
 Mr. Parks with Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
 Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Marshall.
 Mr. Cary with Mr. Lemke.
 Mr. Samuel B. Hill with Mr. Risk.
 Mr. Jones with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Pettengill with Mr. Goodwin.
 Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Fenerty.
 Mr. Montague with Mr. Bolton.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Culkin.
 Mr. Beam with Mr. Blackney.
 Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Englebright.
 Mr. Gregory with Mr. Doutrich.
 Mr. Hancock of North Carolina with Mr. Amle.
 Mr. Kelly with Mr. Collins.
 Mr. Snyder of Pennsylvania with Mr. Kvale.
 Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Cavichchia.
 Mr. Eagle with Mr. Brewster.
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Christianson.
 Mr. Patten with Mr. Burnham.
 Mr. Oliver with Mr. Marcantonio.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Lundeen.
 Mr. McKeough with Mr. Dorsey.
 Mr. Gasque with Mr. Barden.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Quinn.
 Mr. Ryan with Mr. Kocialkowski.
 Mr. Crosby with Mr. Dear.
 Mr. Wallgren with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Duffey of Ohio with Mr. Schuetz.
 Mr. Wearin with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Gray of Indiana with Mr. Rabaut.
 Mr. Berlin with Mr. Hart.
 Mr. Romjue with Mr. Brennan.
 Mr. Higgins of Massachusetts with Mr. Chapman.
 Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Clalborne.
 Mr. Brown of Michigan with Mr. Delaney.
 Mr. Faddis with Mr. Montet.
 Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Dietrich.
 Mr. Moran with Mr. Farley.
 Mr. Shannon with Mr. Sanders of Louisiana.
 Mr. Moritz with Mr. Ferguson.
 Mr. Duffy of New York with Mr. Schaefer.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Clark of Idaho.
 Mr. Dunn of Mississippi with Mr. Dickstein.
 Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Schulte.
 Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana with Mr. Buckley of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. BLANTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 567, to provide an additional appropriation for expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1936.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a House joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 567

Resolved, etc., That for expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House of Representatives there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$75,000 for the fiscal year 1936: *Provided,* That no person shall be employed under this appropriation at a rate of compensation in excess of \$3,600 per annum.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

THE TAX BILL

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until tomorrow at midnight to file a report upon the tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Does that include also minority views?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Also minority views.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to ask the gentleman a question, and I shall not object. Does the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means expect to get this bill taken up on Wednesday next?

Mr. DOUGHTON. So far as I know, the committee will be ready to take the bill up on Wednesday, but inasmuch as the bill will not be available to Members of the House until Wednesday, I think it but fair to the House that we should not take the bill up until Thursday, so as to give the Members an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the bill and the report.

Mr. PATMAN. Further reserving the right to object, I want the information because we have another bill, the Robinson-Patman bill, which we hope to get up on Wednesday, if possible, and I wanted to make sure this bill would not interfere with that.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, of course it was the plan and the hope that this bill could be taken up on Wednesday. That has been the expectation for some time.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I appreciate that fact, and the committee has been laboring diligently to that end, but inasmuch as we are unable to make the report available to the House before Wednesday morning we think it but fair to give the Members of the House one day in which to read the report and familiarize themselves with the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WOODRUFF. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the chairman of the committee would inform the minority members of the committee when they may be able to have a look at this so-called tax bill?

Mr. DOUGHTON. We hope to be able to accommodate the minority members in that respect early tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman if he can tell us about what this tax bill will yield in taxes?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I will inform the gentleman in the report with respect to that.

Mr. RICH. But if we are going to have only 1 day to consider this bill—

Mr. DOUGHTON. The gentleman does not expect me to take a day to answer him now, does he?

Mr. RICH. But we are going to have only 1 day to consider the bill before it comes on the floor of the House, as I understand it. Is that correct?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is the present intention.

Mr. RICH. If newspaper reports are correct they state that the bill will yield about \$799,000,000, but I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the increase in appropriations this year over last in the various bills which have been submitted will require over \$800,000,000 when they come back from the Senate. More than the tax bill will yield. Why do you not stop spending?

The regular order was demanded.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] is recognized.

Mr. AYERS. Will the gentleman yield in order that I may make a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LEE of Oklahoma. I yield.

SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3669) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like some explanation of this bill. I do not know how far it goes or what there is to it.

Mr. AYERS. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the minority leader and all other Members, let me explain that this bill suspends the annual assessment work upon unpatented mining claims for the calendar year ending July 1, 1936. It is, word for word and figure for figure, a companion to my bill, H. R. 12190, which was reported unanimously out of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House. Many of the western Members from mining States are very much interested in this legislation.

The gentleman from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and who engineered my bill through his committee, has agreed with me that the expeditious way of securing early passage of this legislation is to take the Senate bill from the Speaker's table and substitute it for my bill and pass it. Expediency is necessary, because this year's work will have to be completed by July 1; and if it is to be suspended, the claim holders should know of that fact at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Speaker, understand that this legislation is to take care of the small claimant and operator. Many of them are unable to do this year's assessment work, and upon their failure to do it the claims will be relocated by other persons and mining companies, and the general "jumping of claims" will commence in the mining States on noon of July 1, if this bill is not passed.

This legislation limits the number of claims that both an individual and a company can hold without representation work. In all, it is for the prospector and the little fellow.

Mr. SNELL. Have we done this same thing before?

Mr. AYERS. We have.

Mr. SNELL. How many times?

Mr. AYERS. Three times before the senior Senator from Idaho and myself have introduced this same bill suspending annual assessment work for the current year, and each time it has become law.

Mr. SNELL. No one seems to have any objection to it, so I will not object.

Mr. AYERS. I thank the gentleman. And, Mr. Speaker, I trust that my request for immediate consideration may be granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provision of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires on each mining claim located, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and the same is hereby, suspended as to all mining claims in the United States during the year beginning at 12 o'clock m. July 1, 1935, and ending at 12 o'clock m. July 1, 1936: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply in the case of any claimant not entitled to exemption from the payment of a Federal income tax for the taxable year 1935: Provided further, That every claimant of any such mining claim, in order to obtain the benefits of this act, shall file, or cause to be filed, in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, on or before 12 o'clock m. July 1, 1936, a notice of his desire to hold said mining claim under this act, which notice shall state that the claimant, or claimants, were entitled to exemption from the payment of a Federal income tax for the taxable year 1935: And provided further, That such suspension of assessment work shall not apply to more than 6 lode-mining claims held by the same person, nor to more than 12 lode-mining claims held by the same partnership, association, or corporation: And provided further, That such suspension of assessment work shall

not apply to more than 6 placer-mining claims not to exceed 120 acres (in all) held by the same person, nor to more than 12 placer-mining claims not to exceed 240 acres (in all) held by the same partnership, association, or corporation.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

THE TAX BILL

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the tax bill is taken up there may be 16 hours general debate on the bill, the time to be equally divided between those favoring the bill and those opposing the bill, the time of those favoring the bill to be controlled by myself and of those opposing the bill to be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] and that the debate be confined to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask if the gentleman from North Carolina intends to ask unanimous consent pertaining to the consideration of the bill as it is read under the 5-minute rule? That is, if it is to be read afterward under the 5-minute rule, as usual?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Why, of course.

Mr. SNELL. I have no objection to the first part of the gentleman's request.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not propose to object, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, since his request provided that the time be divided between those opposed to the bill and those in favor of it, if those opposed to the bill on the Democratic side will be able to get some time from the majority side of the committee, or will they have to go to the Republican side of the House if they are opposed to the bill?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Well, the time is to be equally divided between those in favor of and those opposed to the bill. There is no definite understanding about that, as far as I know. We hope to be able to take care of the gentleman. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] will take care of those on his side. We will try to be fair about it and reciprocate in any way we can, of course.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Then, do I understand that those opposed to the bill, on the Democratic side, will be able to get some time from the majority side of the committee?

Mr. DOUGHTON. We will do the best we can.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Continuing what I desired to say on the tax bill, because you bring this tax bill in, do not forget that we must hold the appropriation bills down and not spend more money than is raised by the additional taxes. Your increase in appropriation this year will be more than your tax bill. Some way to run this Government, I must say.

The regular order was demanded.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we may have until midnight tomorrow to file majority and minority views on the tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. TAYLOR of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the House has agreed upon 16 hours of general debate, what is the objection to taking the bill up Wednesday morning instead of waiting until Thursday morning?

Mr. DOUGHTON. The gentleman from South Carolina perhaps was not in the Chamber when we discussed the matter. It was my view that inasmuch as the report would not be available to the Members until Wednesday morning it would be fairer to them not to take the bill up until Thurs-

day, giving them an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the report and the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of South Carolina. Can we not do that as the general debate proceeds?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That would be entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, there will be objection to taking up the bill before we have even seen it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection upon request.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order the gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to me for a moment?

Mr. LEE of Oklahoma. I yield, but this is the last time I shall yield.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the reason I made the point of no quorum and consumed a little of the time of the House in obtaining a roll call was to demonstrate that I am entitled to obstruct the business of the House as well as the gentleman from Texas or any other Member.

Mr. LEE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further. I hope the Members will allow me to proceed without interruption. I have been rather liberal in yielding at the beginning with the hope that I would not be interrupted.

Mr. Speaker and Members of Congress, I believe that the Government should promote a back-to-the-land, home-ownership program, making possible a farm for every farmer and a home for every family. I shall address myself to that subject.

There is a bill, S. 2367, introduced by Senator BANKHEAD, of Alabama, that has for its purpose the creation of a farm and home corporation to aid in rural rehabilitation such as I have in mind. This bill has passed the Senate and is now before the Agricultural Committee. Although not a member of that distinguished committee, I am deeply interested in this bill, and wish to outline in general terms the kind of plan I should like to support in order to accomplish this worthy purpose. Please bear in mind that I am not necessarily describing the bill that is before the Agricultural Committee, but rather describing the kind of bill that I should like to vote for.

In the first place, I believe that this bill should consolidate all kindred Government agencies that have for their purpose farm and home ownership, and thereby eliminate unnecessary duplication. For instance, such organizations as land retirement, subsistence homesteads, rural rehabilitation, rural resettlement, and perhaps even the farm-loan organization along with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, could all be consolidated into one farm and home ownership agency. Of course, due consideration should be given in order that only such consolidations be made as would result in economy and efficiency.

This farm and home ownership organization would have two general purposes. One would be loans, the other rehabilitation. The loan divisions would lend for homes, no matter whether they be in the country, in the suburbs, or in the cities. But the rehabilitation division would deal only in rural and suburban property by helping people to buy farms or acreage homes where they could till the soil. It would not deal in city property but would be a rural rehabilitation agency that would help people until they could qualify for a loan. Then they would get a loan from the loan division. In this manner the two divisions work together to promote farm and home ownership, one loaning to those financially able to qualify for a loan, the other giving people an opportunity to work the land in order to produce enough to qualify for a loan so they could buy it.

First, I wish to discuss the loan division. I believe that these loans should be made for the purpose of home-owner-

ship only, and when the property is no longer used as a home by the owner the loan should automatically come due, thereafter bearing the regular commercial rate of interest. This would prevent speculation on property covered by these loans.

These loans should be available up to a limited amount either for purchasing or refinancing homes, no matter whether the homes are in the city, in the suburbs, or in the country.

The interest charged on these loans should be at the lowest possible rate—I would say $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and certainly not more than 2 percent. This rate of interest should apply to loans on all homes, no matter whether they are city homes, small-acreage homes, or farm homes.

The terms of repayment likewise should be as liberal as possible consistent with the deterioration of the property, since improvements deteriorate faster than land. The length of the loan should bear some relation to the proportion of value represented by the improvements as compared to that represented by the land. The greater the proportion of value represented by land, the longer the loan. The greater the proportion of value represented by the improvements, the shorter the loan. There should be three general classifications; that is, the repayments on farm loans should be spread over a period of about 40 years, small-acreage loans over a period of about 25 years, and city loans a period of about 15 or 20 years. Such a schedule would make the payments relatively easy and at the same time protect the Government against loss by deterioration.

The purpose of this program is not only to make it easy to purchase a home but to make it easy to keep that home. So much for the general provisions of the loan division.

Now I shall devote the remainder of my discussion to rural rehabilitation. The purpose of this agency is to rehabilitate those who are unable to qualify for a loan. It would get them on the farms and acreage tracts where they could support themselves. Then if they make good it will give them the opportunity of buying the land. It is a rural rehabilitation. Its purpose is to get the homeless man on the homeless land.

Today there are thousands of farm tenants who would make good if they had such an opportunity. There are thousands of young married people who want to go to farming on a farm that they would later have the chance to buy. There are thousands of laboring men who would like to increase their security by owning a small acreage home in the suburbs. There are thousands of professional people with limited incomes and people on small salaries and people who have only part-time employment who would like to have a home where they could produce at least a part of their living by working in the soil. A rural rehabilitation program such as this would give them that opportunity.

Of course it would be futile to help people buy homes without correcting economic conditions that cause people to lose their homesteads. This program, in conjunction with measures we have already enacted, would do just that.

In the first place, the liberal terms of the loans for homes would give relief from high interest rates that have caused the loss of many homes.

Another reason that those people have lost their homes is decreased income due to old age and low-priced farm commodities. This condition has already been greatly remedied by the old-age pension provided in the social security law and the increased farm prices resulting from the Federal farm program.

A third cause for the loss of homesteads is decreased crop yields due to the loss of fertility. This, too, is being corrected by the new farm program which is based upon soil-erosion control. But in order to get full cooperation in a soil-building program you must have home owners. The man who owns the soil he tills takes pride in protecting it against erosion and in increasing its fertility.

This program would not only help people to purchase homes, but would help correct the economic conditions that cause them to lose their homes. This program is a necessary part of the whole pattern of social security which we

are weaving. You cannot build a successful program of social security without basing it on home ownership. You cannot establish a successful farm relief program on farms operated by tenants. Farm and home ownership fit into the whole program of social security and farm relief like the last block in the jig-saw puzzle.

This rehabilitation and loan program that offers easy terms and gives relief from high interest rates, together with the new farm program that insures the farmer a reasonable price for his commodities, coupled with the soil-conservation work which will increase the crop yields, will make it possible for the family to own the roof over its head and the farmer to own the land that he cultivates.

But you say how would this agency go about rehabilitating people? In the first place, the local representatives of the agency would have a pretty good knowledge of the people with whom they were working. Families with good records as farmers and with sufficient livestock and equipment to make a crop would be given a contract of sale and "grub staked" until they got started. After they had paid a sufficient amount toward the purchase of the farm, the Government would give them a deed and take a mortgage on the farm for the balance due.

We are already financing thousands of people and feeding them and taking care of them but we are not doing much toward getting them on their own resources. When the year is over, under our present system, we are right where we started. We feed a fellow a year and at the end of the year he is still hungry. He is just as helpless as he was at first, or even more so, because he has come to depend more and more upon the Government and less and less upon himself.

The best way to help a man is to help him help himself. By this plan the Government would be helping people to help themselves. You say how would such a plan work? Let me give you an example. Here is a tenant family, the man has nothing in the world but his muscle and a hope in life, and he is about to lose that. He has been on the relief rolls for 2 years. The Government has spent considerable money on him, and he is right where he was at first. Perhaps he is even more helpless than he was to start with, the money has been spent, but no gain has been made.

Now, by the plan I have in mind the Government would not purchase a large tract of land somewhere and then try to settle all of these people on that tract of land, but the rehabilitation agency would say to the man, "Go find a farm that you like, suitable to your needs, that can be bought, worth the money." Let him do it himself, let him and his family pick it out, and let them bargain with the seller on the price, because they are the ones who are going to have to pay for it. Then let the Government send an appraiser to check the value against the price. If the price is right, let the Government buy the farm, lease it to the family, and if they make good, give them a contract of sale for it.

It would be necessary at first to help them get started, but money spent that way would be helping them to support themselves.

As soon as the family has paid a sufficient amount to make it a bona-fide sale, then the Government could give them a title to the farm and take a mortgage for the balance due.

Heretofore, depressions have been solved by the land-vent method, that is, when the unemployed accumulated, the Government would open a new frontier, and drain off these disinherited. When another depression came, the Government would open new land for settlement, and the unemployed would seek homesteads in the new territory. But when this last depression came there were no new lands to open for settlement. Therefore, we should create a land vent by establishing this rehabilitation program and reclaiming some of our old frontiers.

There are thousands of farms that belong to absentee landlords and loan companies who are unwilling owners and would be glad to sell them worth the money. Most of these farms are in a run-down condition. They have been farmed for a number of years by tenants who had little incentive

to keep up the improvements or to protect the fertility of the soil. No doubt some of these farms should be retired permanently from cultivation, but most of them, when farmed by an owner or even a prospective owner, will respond to the efforts to conserve and rebuild their fertility, and once again their fields would produce good crops. Once again those farms would be homesteads where the cows would low in the lane and the morning glory would trellis over the window.

In pioneer days the Government let the settlers provide their own shelters. They utilized the materials that were available in each locality. Some dug into the ground and lived in dugouts—we lived in a dugout.

Some took the sod and built themselves sod shanties, while others cut timber and built log cabins. They improvised shelter from storm. They managed somehow to secure seed and teams and tools. They became thrifty by necessity. They did without things they wanted in order to get those they had to have.

Therefore, instead of the Government planning the houses for people and building them for them and setting each family up with a certain number of livestock and certain equipment, and then handing the family a bill for everything and saying to them, "Now, when you pay for all of these things that we have bought for you, then you can start buying the farm", why not allow the purchaser to do the planning and buying and building himself?

There will be many things they will and can do without until they are able to afford them. The joint planning and building, and planting, and foregoing constitute the real pleasure of homemaking. The main reason that efforts of the Government along these lines have not been any more successful than they have is because the Government has not allowed the purchaser sufficient latitude in determining his own needs, but has made the cost of such projects prohibitive by including things that were desirable but not absolutely necessary.

The desire to own homes of their own is sufficient incentive to those people to cause them to endure privations, and exert themselves in order to improve those homes; if the Government will only make possible the purchase of homes for these people, they will do the rest.

Many have lost hope already, but such a program as this would rekindle that hope and life would begin anew with the possibility of once more owning a home of their own.

I can still remember seeing that light of hope in the eyes of the pioneers who came to Oklahoma to homestead. They were young and eager. Their blood was red. Their hopes were high. They worked together with a kind of joy in the privations and hardships of pioneer life. They weathered the droughts of pioneer days. They lived on gyp water and white gravy in order to have a home shelter them in their old days. They grew older and more serious. Gradually, I saw that light fade and die out of their eyes. One after another they lost those homes. Today they are farmers without a farm, homesteaders without a home.

We must rehabilitate them, for there is no fall so dangerous as the fall of those invisible towers of faith, but give these people a chance to once more enjoy homes of their own and you will see that light of hope rekindled in their eyes.

This program of farm and home ownership will give them that chance.

It is a prudent government that concerns itself with the economic conditions of its people. Have you considered the cotton tenant of the South? He and his family live in a covered wagon or a tent or a shack not fit to house the stock he works. His wife is weary and worn. His children must work in the field. Their hands, like little claws, crack and bleed when the cold days come, but they cannot stop. It takes all hands working long hours to get the barest existence. When the cotton is picked they move on somewhere, no one knows. They are nomads. The peasants of Europe have their huts, but the tenants of America have not where to lay their heads.

Then again, have you seen how some of the laborers in our cities live? They cannot afford a home, so whole fam-

ilies live together in one room. I said they live, but they do not; they only eke out a miserable existence under the most unsanitary and degrading conditions.

Have you seen the garbage towns of the unemployed, where thousands of human beings take refuge from the weather in the garbage dumps. They erect themselves makeshift shelters out of pieces of tin, old barrels, boxes, tow sacks, strips of canvas, old car fenders, and anything they can drag out of the dump heaps that will help to keep out the wind and rain and snow.

My friends, these people are easy converts to communism or even anarchy. What have they to lose by revolution? They have little incentive to protect property rights. The best way to guarantee a continuation of the system of private ownership is to let everybody own some property, then everybody will want to keep the system in order to keep their property; but when the masses have no property they have nothing to lose by an overturn of the system, and it is easy to persuade them that they might even gain something in the shuffle.

Therefore it is a wise government that restores the birthright of its disinherited citizens. Nations are secure in proportion to the general distribution of property. You can no more build a secure government upon a foundation of homeless, drifting people than you can build a tower upon a foundation of drifting sand.

This back-to-the-land, home-ownership program will increase our national security not only by bringing about a better distribution of property but by bringing about a better distribution of population. Thomas Jefferson urged distribution of population, warning against congestion in the cities. Our people today have become too interdependent. The bank crisis 3 years ago brought that to our attention with grim reality. I was teaching at the University of Oklahoma at the time and living at Norman. Of course, we did not know how long the banks would remain closed, so on the third day I hooked a trailer onto my car and drove out to my farm to get a cow, so that we could at least have milk. When I reached the farm they did not even know that the banks had been closed. There in town we had been in a panic for 3 days, trying to manage somehow or other to get the necessities of life, while out on the farm they did not even know the banks had closed.

It was then I realized how helpless the millions of people are who live in the cities. It seems that we all try to occupy the same space at the same time. We stack our small cells on top of each other like bees in a honeycomb. We invent space-saving furniture. We build efficiency apartments. We narrow our rooms and lower our ceilings. Did you ever see people pouring out of a great apartment house? There they come, hundreds of them, living in one building like ants in a hill, with not 2 days' supply of food ahead—as dependent as babies. A milk strike and they all suffer. The elevator boys went on a strike and paralyzed New York City.

Decentralization of population would also increase our national security from a military standpoint. In case of war an enemy air raid with a few well-placed bombs could destroy millions of people who live in cities; but suppose we get our people living in homes scattered all over the countryside. It would take a separate bomb for each separate home, and I believe the bombers would decide it was too slow to be worth the efforts.

Then again this program would encourage the decentralization of industry. Heretofore transportation facilities, water power, and available labor supply determined the location of industries, but now ribbons of pavement and roaring motor trucks make transportation available anywhere, and steel-towered high lines carry power at a practical cost 250 to 300 miles, and there is, of course, an oversupply of labor available everywhere.

Then again, as industries spring up in small units throughout the country near the source of the raw products, this program of home ownership would make it possible for the workers to live on small acreage tracts around the plants. With good roads and automobiles, they can live in a radius of 50 miles and still get to work with greater ease than

thousands of people in the crowded cities can reach their employment.

Then, in case of seasonal work, they can still make their living on the land; and when shorter work-hour schedules are adopted, they can spend their extra time profitably working on their small farms. Instead of living in stuffy tenements and crowded apartments, where their children have no opportunity to play, they could live in colonies out in the fresh air. They could have their own schools and churches and develop community pride, and thus the laboring man, instead of always being a tenant, would have an opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of his own home.

Then, again, producing a superior race should be one of the motives of Government, for by that we can attain greater human happiness. We spend money and time in order to produce blue-ribbon livestock. We should likewise endeavor to produce a blue-ribbon race. Unquestionably, the health and physical development of the people is of concern to the Government. Therefore, by sponsoring a back-to-the-land home-ownership program the Government will be helping people to enjoy more healthful life. It will give them an opportunity to work in the sunshine, to live out of doors more. It will give them more contact with the soil. Mother Earth is good to her children when they live by tilling the soil. The outdoor life of people who toil in the sunshine is more conducive to health than when they congest in crowded apartments and tenements.

In other words, this program means more sunshine and less cod-liver oil. It means less worry because of fear of the future. There is a feeling of security that comes with home ownership that takes away that hunted look.

Furthermore, the outdoor life is good for shattered nerves; it is balm and gilead for the high-strung lives our people are leading.

Then, again, the building of character should be one of the purposes of government. By helping people to own their homes the Government will put them on their own resources. This develops self-reliance and self-initiative.

This program will also develop thrift and industry, because if people know they have an opportunity to own these homes, they will work harder and save and forego pleasures, all of which contributes to the building of character.

Idleness destroys character. With labor-saving inventions, there is less drudgery work to be performed in the cities and in the factories. This makes for more leisure time, but an idle people soon become a pleasure-seeking people, and a pleasure-seeking nation soon decays. But when people live on a farm, there is always present that almost irresistible urge to add some little improvement to the home or to work in the garden, or to prune the orchard.

Therefore, if our people own their homes and farms, they will use the time that labor-saving inventions give them to good advantage, which will contribute more and more to the developing of character.

Furthermore, the home is a good place to build character. A wholesome home life will help solve the crime problem in America. It was not until our people began losing their homes that crime became such an alarming problem in the United States.

HOME OWNERSHIP PROMOTES PATRIOTISM

Home owners make the best soldiers in times of war—they have more to fight for. Home owners make the best citizens in times of peace—they have more to live for. When people are rooted to the soil, they have a deeper interest in the community. They are more public spirited. They take more interest in the welfare of the social group.

The tenant cannot take much interest in a community because he is there only temporarily. The gypsy feels no loyalty for the ground where he camps tonight because tomorrow he moves on. If you want our people to say, "This is mine, my native land", let them own some of it. If you want them to sing, "My country 'tis of thee, I love thy rocks and rills", let them own some of those rocks and rills.

Home ownership is America's best answer to communism. Home owners turn deaf ears to radical propaganda. You cannot persuade a home owner to join the ranks of the

destructionists. Communism and all the other radicalisms can live only in an atmosphere of misery and want. They are like disease germs; they thrive best in dark, unhealthy atmosphere; but bring them out into the sunshine of happiness that results from home ownership and they die.

When a man tills his own soil he is twice fed by it. In addition to the fruit it produces, there is a spiritual manna of contentment and happiness that permeates his being and purges his mind of evil. A man cannot lean up against the forks of his own apple tree and plan the destruction of his own Government.

A program of farm and home ownership is conducive to the maximum amount of happiness, the happiness that comes from hope, the happiness that results from the feeling of security. Happiness finds its full fruition only in a well-established home, based on the pride of ownership.

The members of the family take pleasure in planting every tree that grows to feed and shelter them. They have a common pleasure even in privations that help them attain their goal of actual home ownership.

Every small improvement has in it a part of the heart and hopes and dreams of each member of the family.

Every new colt and pig and calf add to the sum total of that invisible something we call happiness. They plant tiny seeds and watch them grow. They cultivate them. The seasons march on, the children grow up and return to the home, as birds to the nest, because it is the great fountain head of human happiness. There is security; there is refuge from the world. There is a haven in a storm. The home, the hearthstone, is the heart of America. Let us preserve it; let us encourage it by putting into effect a program that will make possible a farm for every farmer and a home for every family. [Applause.]

STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article entitled "Stop! Look!! Listen!!!" by myself which was published in the April issue of the Young Republican.

If the Republican Party is to be hauled out of the pit—which its vainglorious leaders dug for it, and fell into with it—it is the young men and women voters who will accomplish it.

The Democratic Party was not raised to its present haughty heights by votes of the Democrats alone. There are not enough of them in the country to have given the New Deal the endorsement it received at the polls in 1932 and 1934.

There were scores of thousands of Republican voters, wearied of waiting for a square deal for the farmer and wage earner, or for the slightest concession to constructive liberalism, or even a faint glimmer in the intelligence of the Old Guard, who turned to Roosevelt as their only hope for a change in conditions that were not only becoming static but were threatening the life of the Nation.

I am not one of those who believes that the benefits that President Roosevelt is credited with having given the country with his various alphabetical devices originated with the Democratic administration. There are quite a number of things that have been blunderingly attempted during the past 3 years that were originally formulated, and some of these actually started, in the Republican administrations that preceded it.

Nor am I one of the hidebound diehards who will not face the fact that the New Deal has brought about a new economic and social era as well as political line-up. More important than that, it has brought about a new habit of mind in viewing and evaluating economic, social, and political questions. The people of this Nation have been awakened to take an entirely new point of view and it is absolutely useless and a waste of energy to deny this fact. Hence the issues must be faced squarely with this new habit of mind.

Essentially it is a young mind that is directing the Nation's thinking. The youth of the Nation has been aroused to its importance. They will have to pay the bills that are coming in for the orgy of spending that has been in progress during the past 3 years—the almost criminal waste of public money and the extravagance of promises as well as funds.

The youth of the country will pay those bills—and pass some of them on to future generations, yet unborn. Hence the youth of the country has arisen and demands to know what it is paying for. It demands to have some voice in selecting the method of payment and the men who shall develop the method.

It is right that our outraged and hitherto ignored youth should so arise. Their demands are just and reasonable. It is eternally right that they should enforce those demands and compel the elders to listen and take heed. In time of war they are called upon to defend the country. In time of peace it is no less the right and duty of youth to carry on the torch from failing hands. If this country is to be worth fighting for it must be worth living for.

No one in the Republican Party looks upon the present rising of young Republicans to a better understanding of their potential force in party councils and party plans with greater rejoicing than I do. For years I have labored to carry on the fight for better understanding and better approach to our internal problems. I have contributed all I have to these problems in my own community, in my State and in national affairs. My neighbors and constituents have honored me with increasing majorities.

I now see a great hope for solutions I've sought for many of these highly important problems from the rising of the youthful groups of political fighters throughout the country.

It is most encouraging to me personally to see these young men and women so thoroughly awake to their political responsibilities. Because they are awake and because they are making themselves heard, it is my belief that they may mean the saving of the Nation and a tremendous asset for any political faction with which they may align themselves.

There is an idea I wish would burn itself into the consciousness of the leaders of the Republican Party—that it is my deliberate judgment these young people who give unmistakable evidence of being so strikingly political conscious in our new era may mean the saving of the Nation together with any political party with which they may align themselves.

It is up to the present leaders of the Republican Party as to which party that shall be.

A far greater political mistake than making errors of judgment of positive failure in efforts exerted toward constructed progress is to remain static—as the Republican Party has been during the past 3 years. It has always been a mistake for the party leaders to so completely ignore the young men, and the young women, too, who are aspiring to leadership—who want to take their places in the political scheme and help work out the destinies of the Nation and the party. That mistake must be corrected. We old leaders must realize we're not training men to succeed us and carry on the glorious traditions of the party by selfishly hanging on to our leadership.

Recently I read a most interesting and illuminating magazine article under the title of "Almost a Red." (The American Magazine for November.) It was written by a young man who wanted to participate in political work. He came from college with the idea that every man and woman should actively assume the responsibilities of citizenship with an active and working interest in political affairs.

He went from one party headquarters to another offering his services—as a humble worker. He was not an office seeker. He did not want a political job. He had his own chosen profession and was very much interested in the career that lay before him in this direction. But he did want to justify his acceptance of the benefits of citizenship in this great country by devoting some of his time and undoubted talents to its service—to helping choose the right men for office—to working out the destinies of a political party.

Everywhere but at Communist headquarters he was greeted as one who was trying to horn in on the jobs that were to be distributed. Everywhere his sincerity of purpose was doubted—save by the Communists. They wanted him. They wanted workers—as he wanted to be. They had means of training such workers. Receiving and training workers—not job hunters but plain workers—is one of the fundamentals of their party policy, this young man found.

He could not subscribe to Communist doctrines and principles. He had no idea of becoming a Communist. But the Communists were the only political faction he found that seemed intelligently alive to his own political problem—of finding a place for himself. It was at Communist headquarters that he received an intelligent welcome from young men and young women of his own intellectual status—people he could talk to and who talked to him with freedom and enthusiasm for their cause, rather than what the individual worker personally got out of it.

This magazine article made a tremendous impression on me. It made me think what my own party was doing—and had done in the past. The young man's experience I've heard recited by many young men and women who have wanted to contribute something to the party—and who have been smiled upon, patted on the back, and literally told to run away and play and let the elders who knew how and the practical and professional politicians who were working for office and patronage do the work.

The time for that sort of thing has passed. The young men and women of today will not be put aside. They do not seek to rival or usurp leadership—they want to offer themselves as co-workers—as up and doing Americans with a keen appreciation of their responsibilities, anxious to be engaged in discharging their obligations of citizenship.

The average national party leader is completely surrounded by his own handpicked group of what our modern world calls "yes men." The average national leader, because of his many duties and the many calls upon him—often far beyond his capacity to personally attend to—must deny himself to much he should know. This condition isolates him from the popular thought—the point of view of the men in the street. And his professional "yes men" very effectively complete that isolation, in most instances from purely selfish motives of the type that will not tolerate the entrance of a possible rival on the scene.

I speak of this from my own experience. I have frequently witnessed leaders of my party completely cut off from sources of information urgently needed for an intelligent consideration of problems of vital concern to the State and Nation—because these leaders were carefully isolated from the current, average opinion by sycophants and political satellites.

The younger element have been stupidly cut off and shunted aside politically out of fear that they might demand a small place in the sun. The reactionary Republican leadership has lost touch with the younger element as well as lost the confidence of the liberal element, which together constitute two-thirds of the political strength of the Republican Party.

But I would like to impress on my associates in the Republican Party that we cannot longer stuff the cotton wool of isolation and insulation in our ears.

We have got to listen to the young men and young women. They have the modern point of view—the direct, "show me", modern habit of mind which the great mass of the citizenry—an aroused and politically conscious mass—have developed these days. These young men and women are offering their best thought and their enthusiasm and demand nothing but a square deal and representation. They are knocking at our doors. If we are too isolated to hear and insulated to receive them, they will go elsewhere. They have the balance of political power in this country.

They represent almost half the total voting strength of the electorate.

They are becoming very rapidly a cohesive group of the electorate, keenly conscious of their potential power and absolutely determined to use that power to carry the country along their way of thinking, and generally along sound and sane lines, on a constructive liberal platform of a square deal for labor—the farmer, the businessman, and private property under the confines of the Constitution of the United States.

They do not come as office seekers—but as workers for a cause—very practical workers for a very practical cause. To them politics have been thoroughly debunked. Phrase making and silver-tongued oratory mean little or nothing. It is action they seek. And they will get it.

Shall it be in the ranks of the Republican Party, where most of them belong and where most of them would really like to be?

Shall it be in the ranks of the Democratic Party which is making a very determined bid for them and offering them at least sympathetic hearing?

Or shall they be driven to the organization of a new party—a party of their own?

I would most solemnly warn my associates among the Republican leaders that at this very critical time the defection of any considerable number of Republican voters to a third party would mean the disappearance of the Republican Party in the same manner as the old Whig Party.

I am not exaggerating the situation when I say that. And I speak of it only because the situation is extreme—and extreme methods, if need be, must be adopted.

Is the party of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt to be wrecked because of the vanity and the obstinacy of its present leaders—leaders who refuse to recognize that a political revolution has taken place?

Is the party that has given this Nation many of its greatest men, who led it through the most critical days of its existence and administered its affairs constructively and prosperously for 56 of the 82 years of the party's existence, to become a relic of antiquity?

With the organization of the Republican Party in 1854, the Whigs went out of existence. With the birth of a new party, backed by the enthusiasm and the numbers of the modern young voter, the Republican Party would suffer the same fate.

It is with the most solemn sincerity, growing out of the great love I have for the party to which I have belonged for so many years, in which I have worked to the utmost of my capacity—the party that has honored me many times far beyond my deserts—that I sound this warning.

I do not believe there is any desire on the part of the young Republicans to organize or ever become a part of, or assist in the organization of a third party. In fact, I know the leaders have no such thought and condemn any such suggestion. However, if the Republicans think they can carry the Nation without the younger and liberal element, they are just plumb crazy.

Youth must be served. More important, it must be given its opportunity to serve. And yet more important, it will develop its own medium for the expression of its enthusiasm, its vigor, and its power if existing agencies do not respond to its offer of these highly essential factors in sound organization and good government.

I know of no way to win the next Presidential election than by encouraging youth and the liberal element to participate in shaping the policies of the Republican Party. Action alone counts. The time to begin is now. The way to begin is to begin in every county and in every State of the Nation, inviting cooperation of younger and liberal elements to take their proper place in leadership of our party.

If such a constructive policy is put into effect, millions of energetic and enthusiastic young crusaders will enfuse new blood and fighting spirit that will carry the torch of Republicanism on to greater victories for the benefit of all sections of the Republic. There must be no compromise with the socialism or class hatred of the New Deal, nor must we go back to any old order of special privilege, dominated by wealth and reaction. We must go forward on a sound, constructive, liberal platform of a square deal for all the American people.

Let us reaffirm our faith in the early principles of the Republican Party when it stood squarely for human rights as being superior to property rights and, as Lincoln said, "Labor is prior to capital." Let us build a bridge so that millions of deceived, disgruntled, and disgusted Jefferson Democrats may cross over to a liberalized Republican Party and help elect a Republican President in 1936 and restore representative government to the people.

The Republican Party today needs leadership of the type, character, and ideals of Abraham Lincoln. Let us enfuse the spirit of Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt into a liberalized and humanized Republican Party. Let us invoke the faith in the people that Lincoln loved and the faith of Theodore Roosevelt in popular government, and a square deal for the American people as the guide and cornerstone for the rebirth of a militant Republican Party.

(NOTE.—All eras of American history record activities of some man named Hamilton Fish, who served his country with single-minded patriotism and sometime died for it on the field of battle. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., Member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth District of New York, is not only a worthy son of such ancestry, but is one who has persistently and consistently put into practice the ideals of young Republicanism. It takes courage for a young man to leave a life of ease and dive into the maelstrom of practical politics. It takes even greater courage to stand out from the regimented followers of powerful leaders and tell those leaders when they're misleaders. But HAMILTON FISH, Jr., does just that—with the kind of courage that makes it easy to see why he won the Croix de Guerre and a silver star citation for gallantry in action as a captain of Infantry in France and why he caused to be inaugurated, and then conducted, the crusade against communism in the United States.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein an editorial by Walter Lippmann.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the RECORD is not the place for editorials, and, under the circumstances, I object.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this morning about 80 Members met in the caucus room of the old House Office Building and organized a steering committee to facilitate the passage of the Robinson-Patman equal business opportunity bill (H. R. 8442), better known as the chain-store bill. Subcommittees were appointed and a brief statement formulated with reference to the provisions of the bill. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include the names of the steering committee and subcommittees, also the statement referred to containing information which will be of benefit to all Members of the House on this very important legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the status of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. It has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MEAD. Has a rule been obtained as yet?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. No; but we propose to request a rule.

Mr. MEAD. That is the duty of the steering committee?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Yes; part of its duty.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how much of the RECORD is this going to take?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. About a page, all told. It is not printed matter.

Mr. RICH. Any newspaper matter included?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. No. It is matter which this committee prepared this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

ROBINSON-PATMAN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN BUSINESS BILL

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the first group meeting of Members of the House was held this morning in

the House caucus room for the purpose of taking steps to secure the passage of the Robinson-Patman equal opportunity in business bill.

At this meeting Mr. PATMAN, of Texas, was elected chairman, and Mr. MARTIN of Colorado secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. DIES, of Texas, the chairman was authorized to appoint such committees as deemed necessary in order to expedite the consideration and passage of this legislation.

The following steering committee, which will be added to later, has already been appointed: Andresen, Minnesota; Utterback, Iowa; Cox, Georgia; Johnson, West Virginia; Ryan, Minnesota; Zimmerman, Missouri; Cannon, Missouri; Caldwell, Florida; Ekwall, Oregon; Massingale, Oklahoma; Johnson, Oklahoma; Nichols, Oklahoma; Gassaway, Oklahoma; Mott, Oregon; Gray, Indiana; Jenckes, Indiana; Lesinski, Michigan; Pittenger, Minnesota; Gilchrist, Iowa; Ford, California; Ayers, Montana; Sanders, Texas; Boileau, Wisconsin; Schulte, Indiana; Carlson, Kansas; White, Idaho; Luckey, Nebraska; Gillette, Iowa; Schneider, Wisconsin; Ramsay, West Virginia; Patterson, Kansas; Dies, Texas; Lambertson, Kansas; Gehrmann, Wisconsin; Maas, Minnesota; Hildebrandt, South Dakota; Rogers, Oklahoma; Martin, Colorado; Costello, California; Sabath, Illinois; McClellan, Arkansas; Keller, Illinois; Lundeen, Minnesota; Lemke, North Dakota; Starnes, Alabama; Peterson, Florida; Cannon, Wisconsin; Lamneck, Ohio; Christianson, Minnesota; Beiter, New York; Pierce, Oregon; Engel, Michigan; Thomason, Texas; Guyer, Kansas; Buckler, Minnesota; Lee, Oklahoma; Boehne, Indiana; Smith, Washington; Hook, Michigan; Cross, Texas; Mead, New York; Larrabee, Indiana; Turner, Virginia; Barry, New York; McFarlane, Texas; Stefan, Nebraska; Blanton, Texas; Weaver, North Carolina; Smith, Virginia; Haynes, Pennsylvania; Murdock, Utah; Greever, Wyoming; Scott, California; Knutson, Minnesota; Cochran, Missouri; Fiesinger, Ohio; Binderup, Nebraska; Randolph, West Virginia; Cravens, Arkansas; Robison, Kentucky; O'Leary, New York; Biermann, Iowa; Miller, Arkansas; Nelson, Missouri.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The following special committees have been appointed by the chairman in accordance with authority given him by the action of the above meeting:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dies, Texas, chairman; Utterback, Iowa, vice chairman; Cox, Georgia; Sabath, Illinois; Cannon, Missouri; Schulte, Indiana; Nichols, Oklahoma; Martin, Colorado; Ekwall, Oregon; Boileau, Wisconsin; and Ramsay, West Virginia.

(Each member of this committee is vice chairman of the steering committee.)

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

(This committee is also charged with the duty of making an effort to secure a rule at an early date for consideration of the bill.)

Cannon, Missouri, chairman; Nichols, Oklahoma, vice chairman; and Mott, Oregon.

COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES WITH ADMINISTRATION AND SENATE LEADERS

Patman, Texas, chairman; Johnson, Oklahoma, vice chairman; Dies, Texas; Martin, Colorado; Schulte, Indiana; and Cannon, Missouri.

INFORMATION COMMITTEE

(The purpose of this committee is to assemble and furnish information to both Members of Congress and interested parties upon request.)

Nichols, Oklahoma, chairman; Martin, Colorado, vice chairman; Maas, Minnesota; Sanders, Texas; and Quinn, Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEES TO BE INCREASED AND OTHER COMMITTEES CREATED

Other committees are in process of formation. The committees herein designated will be added to at our next meeting, as a number of members were unable to be present this morning and expressed a desire to attend meetings in the future.

MANDATE OF EACH MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY

In the discussion of the legislation it was contended that this bill must be passed in order to save independent merchants of the country and prevent monopoly; that it is not a price-fixing bill or class legislation; that it merely gives to independent merchants and voluntary organizations of independent merchants the same rights and benefits and no more as enjoyed by corporate chains; that it will not compel corporate chains to pay a higher price but will require the manufacturers to give the independents the same price; that the bill is in accordance with mandates of both major political parties; and that unless it passes at this session of Congress monopoly will have a much firmer grip upon the throats of the people and within a short time the independents will be threatened with extinction.

BILL CAREFULLY PREPARED HAVING IN MIND CONSUMERS' INTEREST

Mr. PATMAN, coauthor of the bill, stated that this bill, as reported by the committee, is a result of months of hearings; hundreds of pages of testimony were taken and are now in printed form and available through the Judiciary Committee of the House; that witnesses were heard on both sides of the question and every question that can possibly arise was carefully considered; that the interest of the consumers was given first consideration; that the bill represents the combined thought and judgment of the best-informed people in America on this subject, including representatives of the trade, consumers, corporate chains, department stores, and trade organizations—including druggists, grocers, hardware, and dry goods, both retail and wholesale; that it also includes the mature judgment based upon years of experience of representatives from governmental departments that have for many years dealt directly with the questions involved, including the Federal Trade Commission and antitrust division of the Department of Justice.

AT LEAST 100 COAUTHORS OF BILL IN HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN further stated that as coauthor he held the same position with reference to the bill as all other members of the steering committee and other parties who have contributed toward the perfection of the measure; that at least a hundred Members of the House are entitled to the same credit for this measure and have made the equal contributions toward its perfection as himself; that the bill is not a partisan measure but is nonpartisan; and our objectives should be the early passage of the bill in order to protect the consumers against monopoly and the independent merchants against extinction.

THANKS TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN further expressed appreciation especially to Congressmen UTTERBACK, RAMSAY, SUMNERS of Texas, McLAUGHLIN, MILLER, WEAVER, DUFFEY of Ohio, ADAIR, WALTER, GASSAWAY, CHANDLER, and GUYER, and all other friends on the Judiciary Committee of the House for the very effective work after weeks and months of extended and patient hearings on the proposed legislation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD to cover section 5 of the bill just referred to by the gentleman from Colorado, which is the basing-point section.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. There is a great deal of objection to that section among the Members, I may say to the gentleman, and an effort will be made to obtain a separate vote on it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understand; and that is the reason I desire to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD on that particular section.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Perhaps a great many Members of the House are not aware of the fact that paragraph 5 of section 2 of H. R. 8442, known as the Robinson-Patman bill, is in reality a paragraph which deals with the whole question of so-called "basing points" and should be stricken from the bill. This section does not belong in the bill, and its removal would not prejudice the rest of the measure. Moreover, both

the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House and the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate have been dealing with this matter in a wholly separate measure, known as the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, and therefore the incidental treatment which is accorded to the whole basing-point question in H. R. 8442 should be stricken out. Quite aside from that fact there are a host of reasons why the basing-point section should be stricken from the bill, and I shall enumerate them as briefly as possible.

Paragraph 5, on page 7 of the bill, reads as follows:

That the word "price" as used in this section 2 shall be construed to mean the amount received by the vendor after deducting actual freight or cost of other transportation, if any, allowed or defrayed by the vendor.

In practical language that section means that all sellers or vendors of commodities will be compelled to quote prices f. o. b. instead of the delivered price. That this is the purpose of the section is borne out by the language of the report accompanying this bill, as indicated at the bottom of page 14 of said report, which contains the statement:

It will require the use of the f. o. b. method of sale.

This means f. o. b. the mill, plant, factory, or establishment which produces the goods.

The basing-point system of quoting prices on commodities which is now in vogue in many industries is nothing more than a system under which prices are quoted to consumers f. o. b. certain convenient points, which are either points of manufacture or points of distribution. As an example, Chicago is a basing point. If a purchaser in Peoria wishes to buy steel, cement, or other products, he is quoted f. o. b. Chicago. This system of quoting from the nearest basing point gives all mills, whether located near or far away, an equal chance to compete for the business.

Obviously, a mill in Pittsburgh or Pueblo, Colo., or in Youngstown or Wheeling could not compete with a mill in Peoria for the business of a consumer living in Peoria, because of the freight rate involved from these distant points to Peoria. On the other hand, if the basing-point system were not in use, a Peoria mill could not compete for business near Pittsburgh, or Pueblo, or Youngstown, or Wheeling for the same reason. The basing-point system, therefore, makes it possible for mills and factories everywhere in the country to bid for business in all sections of the country irrespective of the competition that may be encountered from a mill located right close to where the consumer is situated. If you were to destroy the basing-point system and compel quotation of prices f. o. b. the mill, it would mean that mills would be compelled to get business in and around the mill and let other mills do likewise. It would mean that the most profitable location for mill operations would be the densely populated areas of the country. The specific objections to abolishing the basing-point system as contemplated in paragraph 5 are these:

First. It would force mills and factory to scrap a method of quoting prices which enables them to compete in any section of the country in any season of the year on reasonably equal terms.

Second. Producers who sell in a national market now under the basing-point system would have to confine their activities to the areas close to the point of production.

Third. It would compel the shifting of mills and factories to the large consuming centers.

Fourth. Such shifting of production would disturb employment in existing producing centers and destroy capital investments.

Fifth. Small industries in the sparsely settled areas that now compete in the national markets would be compelled to greatly curtail production or be destroyed altogether.

Sixth. Buyers who can now buy on an equitable basis from any producer in the United States would be compelled to depend on the mill or factory closest to the location of the buyer, and virtually make such buyer dependent on whatever price the closest mill might quote.

Seventh. The basing-point system is a simple and convenient method of price quotation which makes it comparatively

easy for the buyer and seller to compute freight rates and easy for the seller to determine what competition must be met at a given point. To abolish this system would compel producers to completely revamp and alter their sales and distribution policies.

Eighth. This effort to abolish the basing-point system only adds to the confusion that now besets industrial producers to the point where they do not know what to do, or what they are expected to do. On the one hand, we have the Guffey bituminous-coal-control bill, the proposed textile-control bill, and a newly threatened N. R. A., all of which lead toward a cartelization of industry, while, on the other hand, there is an apparent tendency to destroy bigness. It is a confusing and inconsistent approach to an industrial problem which does not make sense.

Ninth. The argument that the phantom freight charges which are concealed in a quoted price f. o. b. a basing point are unfair to some buyers is refuted by the fact that whatever is gained on freight charges by a mill to some nearby point are quite offset by the extra charges which a mill must pay in shipping to a more distant point. The two quite offset each other and constitute no financial gain to the producer.

Tenth. To abolish the basing-point system and compel mills to depend on what business they can get in an area that is half the distance to the next nearest mill or factory would in countless instances mean a curtailment of the production volume. In proportion as volume is curtailed the overhead goes up. This increased overhead must necessarily be reflected in higher prices to the public or a shut-down.

Eleventh. Producers of goods with a national distribution are able to stabilize production from one end of the year to the other, despite seasonal slumps in business or despite geographical slumps when weather or custom or habit in some particular section of the country causes a decline in sales. Deprive a mill or factory of national distribution and you disturb the production level to the point where they must reduce employment in some portions of the year and speed it up at other times.

Twelfth. If the basing-point system is abolished so that national distribution becomes impossible, there will be little or no incentive for mills and factories to engage in extensive and costly research in order to develop specialized products. Nor would there be any incentive for a national advertising campaign to place such a product on the market because of the impossibility of competing with mills in other areas who have the freight rate advantage that comes through geographical location.

Thirteenth. The basing-point system now used has resulted in a simplification of price quotations. For 3 cents one can mail a letter which can be carried from Washington to Baltimore or from Washington to Los Angeles. Yet the distance from Washington to Los Angeles is 50 times greater than from Washington to Baltimore. The efficiency of our postal system is in its simplified application. The same is true of the basing-point system.

In fairness to the proponents of the abolition of the basing-point system, it might be stated that the principal arguments in behalf of such action are, first, that the basing-point system is a means of fixing prices. The answer to that, of course, is that it is a means of quoting prices, not fixing prices. Parenthetically, it might be added that we now have a host of suggestions and proposals to hold up prices in order to get at the price cutters and a host of other measures to reduce prices which are aimed at the price fixers. With these conflicting philosophies in the air, business, industry, and labor have no idea where we are or whither we are tending.

Secondly, it is argued that the basing-point system enables factories and mills to collect unearned freight. The usual example cited is that the basing-point price reflects freight by rail at the rate of \$2 per ton on some certain commodity, whereas the goods were actually shipped to the basing point or to the consumer by water at \$1 a ton. The answer to this argument is that mills may gain on some shipments and lose on others, so that over all the gains and losses offset each other.

The third argument is that the huge expense of cross hauling is a sheer waste of money which is reflected in higher prices to the consumer. If that be true, the same logic might apply to men who work in a mill 30 miles distant from their homes when there happens to be a mill in their home city. Still another answer is that in the case of mills which use scrap material located close to the point of production, the saving in freight in shipping to the closest mill as compared with the freight that would have to be paid for a haul to a distant mill to some degree offsets the cross-haul expense of the finished product. The more fundamental reason, however, is that in seeking to end the allegedly expensive cross hauling of goods you are in substance saying to the American consumer that he must buy in Pittsburgh even though he wants to buy from Chicago, or that he must buy from a mill in Minneapolis even though he prefers the identical products of a mill in Peoria. Such a course would be regimentation with a vengeance.

A volume might be written on the subject of abolishing basing points, but the foregoing should be sufficiently ample and convincing to show that paragraph 5 of this bill, which seeks to abolish them, is fraught with danger, and embodies the possibility of completely dislocating American industry to the detriment of invested capital, management, labor, and to the communities where thousands of mills and factories are now located.

UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech delivered by my colleague the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. KAHN].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following speech of Representative FLORENCE P. KAHN, of San Francisco, Calif., delivered over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, April 16, 1936. Mrs. KAHN's subject was Unto the Third and Fourth Generation.

This evening I am not going to talk politics but policies, not promises but performances, not propaganda but principles—not so much the speed at which we are traveling but the direction in which we are going; in other words, not the gait but the goal.

I am talking primarily to the men and women sitting as I often sit, in the home acquired by thrift and saving, surrounded by their families—just folks—just Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen—and to them I direct the question, "Quo vadis—Whither are we going?" Are we adrift upon an uncharted sea, trusting to the pilots to steer us to a safe harbor, relying entirely upon their word that they have a chart, a plan, a secure harbor, or is our ship of state sailing perilously near reefs and rocks that if we strike will surely wreck us?

One of the dangers that threatens is taxes, taxes, taxes, with the new tax bill the chief topic of conversation—"Will they?" "Won't they?" "Can they?" "Can't they?" and any one answer is as good as the others. But don't console yourself with the idea that only the rich will pay. Every person who owns anything will pay and pay and pay.

Just think, every minute of every day and every night the Government is spending \$9,669—that is the Federal Government—not State or local, which have also gone tax mad. The Federal Government spends \$1.95 for each dollar collected, and during the current fiscal year \$5,082,084,690 is being spent by the various departments, commissions, and agencies of the present administration according to Treasury figures. In fact, the deficits are so large and so many that they are using green ink to mark them up, as so much red ink is hard on the eyes.

Just to emphasize a few of the facts I have mentioned, here are a few of the taxes you are paying of which you are not conscious: Almost a third of your rent goes in taxes; 53 different kinds of taxes are mixed with the dough of every loaf of bread you eat; the milk you drink is taxed; every package of cigarettes is taxed; on your car you pay 27 different kinds of taxes, 117 on its upkeep, and of every dollar you spend for gasoline 40 cents are for taxes. The tax on your telephone is \$7 a year. If you are sick you pay 71 different taxes on your drugs and medicines and medicinal supplies. And if you die there are still 57 different kinds of taxes to be paid. In my own State of California there are 89 different days on which taxes are due, to say nothing of the sales tax on every purchase made. So just ponder this, and don't think only the rich pay! And this in the face of definite promises and repeated assurances that taxes will be reduced and the Budget balanced. And even if the Budget is balanced will it be the entire Budget? Oh, no; just the Budget of the regular departments—the old stand-by departments, not the extraordinary

budgets—for economy, thrift, saving mean nothing to alphabetical agencies. Extravagance, wastefulness, thriftlessness—that's what you are paying for.

And suppose we balance one Budget—ordinary and extraordinary—how many years do you think it would take just to pay our present indebtedness? Not in your lifetime or mine, not in the lifetime of anyone alive today—verily unto the third and fourth generations shall the sins of extravagant spending and wastefulness descend. I wonder how many have any appreciation of what our national debt of thirty-one and one-half billions (approximately) means. We speak of billions as if they meant nothing. They really mean nothing, for we have no conception of what a billion is. Let us reduce it to concrete terms. For the purpose of easy calculation let us put the beginning of the Christian era as January 1 of the year 1 and let us say that each year consisted uniformly of 12 months to the year, 30 days to the month, 24 hours to the day, 60 minutes to the hour. Now if for every minute—not hour or day or week—but for every minute of the time from January 1 of the year 1 to January 1 of the year 1936, \$1 was paid into the United States Treasury—let me repeat not every hour or every day, but every minute—how much do you think would have been paid in? Just \$1,003,404,000. Yes; just a little more than \$1,000,000,000. That may give you some idea of the amount of the debts we are saddling upon our children and our children's children unto the third and fourth generations.

Closely connected with taxes is, of course, the tariff, at one time one of our great sources of income. What with reciprocal tariffs, favored-nation clauses, lower duties, what do we find? Not only income cut off but a tremendous importation of agricultural products. We have cut down and plowed under so much we find ourselves with a deficit instead of a surplus. Instead of exporting we are importing. We are increasing the spending power abroad instead of at home at the expense of our own farmers and raising our own cost of living. To show that this is no idle boast, here are a few facts and figures.

But first just a word as to what is meant by favored-nation clause. With many nations we have an agreement known as favored-nation clause—in fact with all important nations except Germany—and with Czechoslovakia and Russia we have agreements that amount to practically the same thing. How do these clauses work? Every nation with whom we have these favored-nation agreements obtain automatically the same concessions we make with any other nation under the reciprocal tariff. For instance, in our trade agreement with Canada the dairy products were given special concessions. It is true Canada made some concessions in return, but other countries making no concession still under this favored-nation clause enjoy the benefits we have given Canada. If we examine the imports into this country of some farm products following and compare January 1935 with January 1936 we are stunned at the increase. Listen, farmers who raise, listen, consumers who buy, January 1936 is the real first try-out, so let us compare our imports of January 1935 with January 1936:

Product	Imports	
	1935	1936
Fresh pork.....	\$4,386	\$76,010
Cattle.....	54,483	457,962
Cheese.....	7,863	96,727
Horses.....	15,315	98,500
Turnips.....	45,124	118,757
Potatoes.....	2,414	27,853
Milk powder.....	9,387	28,348
Fresh beef.....	4,097	23,713
Bacon and hams.....	8,223	21,623
Wool.....	7,110	159,598
Poultry.....	698	7,359

These figures certainly speak for themselves.

In closing, may I just say a word as to what I hope our future Republican policy will be? We all know we are living in a changing world, and policies must be changed to meet new conditions. To the Republicans I appeal to consider their platforms, their enunciation of plans and promises in the light of these new adjustments, to announce to the country a workable constitutional socio-economic program, capable of dealing with the problems of today—not of yesterday. Let us stand for an encouragement of industry, definite unemployment insurance, adequate old-age pensions, the survey of all Government agencies to cut out extravagances, overlapping, mismanagement, and all unnecessary expenditures. Do all that is necessary; do it with judgment, economy, and fairness. Act squarely with every group, recognizing their mutual dependence, their necessary cooperation with the Government and with each other, and the people will soon realize justice to one means justice to all.

POLITICS, RELIEF, AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech delivered by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio speech delivered by me April 17, 1936:

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, it has been my duty during the last 3 years to study the organization and administration of the relief agencies with some care.

What I say to you on this subject tonight through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Co. represents painstaking and conscientious analysis of public documents and official reports.

Briefly, I shall examine the present disturbing demoralization of the Federal relief machinery, and offer my personal conclusions as to one of the primary causes of the unfortunate administrative break-down now confronting the Nation.

In a word, the conclusion is inescapable that the loss of public confidence in the relief machinery is due entirely to the corroding hand of partisan politics. In the language of the American Society of Foresters, in its recent special report upon the C. C. C. camps, the emergency relief machinery over wide areas is simply—and I quote from the report of the American Society of Foresters—"clogged by politics."

I have before me the text of a letter written to a man in New Jersey who had applied for a position in the C. C. C. organization. He wanted to be an instructor in physical education. The record shows he was admirably qualified by training and experience.

Leaving out all names, I shall now read the letter which his application brought from the Federal officer in charge.

"In reply to your letter of April 22: As stated in my letter of April 8, this office is unable, under binding Federal instructions, to consider any nontechnical man for appointment to the supervisory work in the C. C. C. camps, unless his name is certified to us on the so-called advisors' list from Washington.

"This is the list of names submitted by Senator — and Democratic Representatives in Congress from New Jersey, to the Federal administration for employment in this C. C. C. activity. The only way in which you can put yourself in a position to secure employment, therefore, is by making arrangements to have Senator — or one of the Democratic Congressmen request that your name be put on this advisors' list."

The text of that letter epitomizes the administrative attitude throughout the entire Federal relief machine.

The guiding spirit of the far-flung organization is summarized fairly in that one sentence: "The only way in which you can put yourself in a position to secure such employment, therefore, is by making arrangements to have Senator — or one of the Democratic Congressmen, request that your name be put on this advisors' list."

Only yesterday the relief administrator for the State of Washington was removed following revelation that he had collected a campaign fund of \$3,000 from beneficiaries of the relief program.

Charges of the same nature have been aired extensively in West Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio, and California. These are manifestations of political spoilsmanship shocking to the American tradition of honesty in government.

Relief according to the needs of the political spoilsman is an utterly indefensible policy.

But it is important for America to realize that the issue is not whether relief of the needy should be abandoned. The question is simply, Shall relief be fairly and honestly administered by competent personnel or by political appointees, whose first interest is the perpetuation of the New Deal?

The issue is not relief, but spoils.

When the New Deal took over the Government in March 1933 there were only 564,000 persons employed in the executive branch.

Compare this total with the army of jobholders and "pay rollers" today—815,000 direct full-time workers, according to the last official tabulation from the General Accounting Office.

Two hundred and fifty-one thousand people added to the pay rolls in 3 years!

And the record is clear that they represent 251,000 partisans mobilized for the approaching campaign.

All of these new jobs have been filled by the policy of the Jacksonian era, "To the victors belong the spoils."

For more than 2 years after President Roosevelt's inauguration, not a single one of these so-called emergency agencies was put under the civil-service laws.

Civil service has been a going concern in the United States Government since 1883.

Every administration prior to the New Deal had increased the number of Government workers protected by the merit rules of the Civil Service Commission.

For 50 years there had been a continuous advance in civil-service administration and a corollary advance in the general efficiency of the Federal Government.

But almost from the instant of inauguration in 1933, the raids upon the civil service began. Faithful Government workers—many of whom had been in the classified civil service for 25 years or more—were rooted out to make way for friends of the New Deal.

In the Bureau of Air Commerce alone there have been no less than 475 separations from the air-safety service since 1933.

No agency of government was immune from the spoilsman's wicked thrust at merit.

Late in 1935, when the rising tide of public revolt finally was brought to the attention of the master spoilsman in Washington,

feeble gestures were made in the direction of reform. Some of the most recent agencies, such as the Social Security Board, with less than 100 employees, were legislated into civil service in 1935.

But the original A. A. A., with its 6,000 employees, was expressly excluded by the language of the law from civil-service regulation.

The H. O. L. C., with more than 20,000 employees at its peak, was a happy hunting ground for spoilsmen. It was so described in 1933 in an official report of the National Civil Service Reform League, an organization which has fought continuously for more than 50 years for the advancement of the merit principle in public service.

Neither did the New Deal put the fantastic N. R. A. under civil service. At the height of its "crack down" career, N. R. A. employed more than 6,000 people.

Reputable students in the field of public administration tell me that the damage to the merit principle during the last 3 years could not be wholly corrected in 10 years if we started tomorrow, so deep are the wounds inflicted upon the merit system by the New Deal "pay rollers."

We all recognize, of course, that throughout these partisan raids there has been no lack of solemn and eloquent lip service to the principle of merit. Time and again President Roosevelt has assured the Nation he wants to see civil service extended and strengthened.

But as recently as March 21, this year, President Roosevelt issued an Executive order creating two new Federal agencies. One was the Division of Industrial Economics in the Department of Commerce, and the other was the Committee of Industrial Analysis. These two agencies are to take over the remains of N. R. A. and finish the history of that ill-starred experiment.

Now, this certainly is not emergency work. It is purely historical research. It makes no difference to anybody whether it is completed in 1937 or 1950.

And it is professional work requiring a high degree of competence if it is to be of any use at all.

In spite of these considerations, however, the President's Executive order of March 21, 1936, authorized these new agencies to appoint their personnel and fix the compensation of their employees "without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

That is the official language quoted from the latest of the fourteen-hundred-odd Executive orders issued by President Roosevelt since March 1933.

That obscure phrase—"without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923"—is standard text in all New Deal Executive orders and in most of the so-called emergency legislation.

It signalizes a well-planned and closely followed policy of avoiding civil-service competition in every new job possible.

How the repeated professions of good intentions are to be reconciled with this incontrovertible record of gross spoilsmanship in the New Deal is a problem for the New Dealers to solve between now and November.

Nowhere have these spoils raids been more damaging to the morale of the Federal service than in the Post Office Department itself. The Post Office employs, roundly, 250,000 people.

Civil-service postmasters of 10, 15, and 20 years' standing have been rooted out of their jobs as unceremoniously as if they had been extras in a motion-picture mob scene.

Faithful service was rewarded with the spoilsman's lash, and the very word "merit" became a hollow mockery.

Postmasters who had served their communities conscientiously under both Democrats and Republicans were forced out to make way for militant New Deal partisans.

Men who had worked their way up from the mail routes and the sorting racks were forced back to the role of clerk, or on to the pension rolls—so that another vacancy might be created for a faithful party worker.

Under the terms of a special Executive order issued by President Roosevelt on July 12, 1933, the Postmaster General was given blanket authority to disregard civil-service recommendations touching postmaster appointments in some 14,500 post offices of the first, second, and third classes.

Never before had there been a Presidential Executive order thus forcing a retrogression in the civil-service system.

By reducing the efficiency of the entire Federal establishment, by the appointment of grossly incompetent men and women to important positions in government, by the appointment of untrained administrators in many of the emergency bureaus and authorities, this system of spoils has added uncounted millions to the cost of government.

And as with every other extravagance of the New Deal the bill will ultimately be paid out of the toil of every citizen.

Spoils is abroad in the land—a creeping paralysis in the helping hand of the relief agencies.

MONUMENT SITE COMMEMORATING FIRST ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY OF WASHINGTON OF A STEAM RAILROAD

Mr. LEWIS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, if the House will pardon my persistency, I am rising at this time to ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 362, providing for the selection of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable monument to the first entrance of a railroad into the District of Columbia, be restored to the Consent Calendar. This bill was eliminated from the calendar upon the objections of gentlemen who have since been correctly in-

formed as to the terms of the bill. These gentlemen have withdrawn their objections. This includes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK] who made an objection on the last occasion this bill was considered.

Mr. Speaker, the bill concerns securing permission of the Government for the selection of a site to commemorate the first entrance of a railroad into the District of Columbia. The bill, according to its own terms, distinctly provides that no expenditure whatever connected therewith shall become a liability on the part of the Government. Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I humbly ask the pardon of the House for this persistency and its consent that the bill be restored to the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman's request is that this bill be restored to the Consent Calendar?

Mr. LEWIS of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may say to the gentleman that he apparently did not get the consent of all objectors to that bill, because I was one of those objectors, and I seriously object to its being restored to the Consent Calendar.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the erection of a memorial on the Capitol Grounds. The only memorial on the Capitol Grounds at the present time is one to the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I do not want to tie the hands of the Planning Commission by providing that memorials shall be erected on the Capitol Grounds. I have no objection to the erection of a memorial or monument to the first train that came into the District of Columbia. I have no objection to the placing of a plaque at the site of the first railroad station built here, wherever it was, even if on the Capitol Grounds; but I do object to the Congress telling the Planning Commission that they must erect a monument on the Capitol Grounds. If we follow such procedure, we will have the Capitol Grounds dotted with many such monuments. For this reason, I object.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT TO BE EXTENDED TO PUERTO RICO—H. R. 11062

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD with reference to a bill pending before the Ways and Means Committee which has to do with the Social Security Act being extended to Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1936.

HON. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON,

Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DOUGHTON: Referring to our recent interview, we desire to submit to you the following data as to why Puerto Rico should be included in the Social Security Act. This can be accomplished by the passage of H. R. 11062 (from Commissioner IGLESIAS, of Puerto Rico).

The argument which has been used against the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the Social Security Act is that Puerto Rico is allowed to retain its customs revenues, but this advantage is many times offset by other disadvantages which inure to the benefit of continental Americans. Puerto Rico imports practically all of its food staples from the continental United States, and the rising price levels of these commodities are reflected in an increased cost of living in the island. The imposition of processing taxes, together with the imposition of a production quota upon its chief product, sugar, has worked a considerable hardship upon Puerto Rico. Under the Jones-Costigan Act the annual sugar quota for Puerto Rico has been reduced, roughly, a ninth of the total crop. This has reduced the purchasing power of the island, and the people of Puerto Rico have been injured directly by diminished employment. Again, the profits realized from sugar produced in Puerto Rico do not remain in the island for further investment, but are remitted, by way of dividends, to the stockholders of large corporations which own or control the best sugar lands there. The greater part of these stockholders resides in the United States, and the Federal Treasury benefits by income taxes received from these citizens.

Governor Winship is on record as stating that it is particularly important that Puerto Rico be permitted to share in (1) aid for dependent children; (2) maternal and child welfare, care of cripp-

pled children, and vocational rehabilitation; (3) aid for the public health service. In this connection, your attention is invited to a memorandum by Dr. E. Garrido Morales, Commissioner of Health of Puerto Rico, printed on pages 5099 and 5100 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 7, 1936, by Commissioner IGLESIAS, showing the welfare work now being carried on from appropriations made by the Legislature of Puerto Rico and the need of additional funds for that purpose.

The estimated infant-mortality rate in Puerto Rico for 1935 was 135, as compared with the rate of 58 for the United States birth-registration area. The maternal-mortality rate for Puerto Rico in 1933 was 67 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 62 for the United States birth-registration area. Only nine States have a larger number of maternal deaths than Puerto Rico. We as residents of Puerto Rico, know the deplorable conditions there among the poorer people and of how much benefit the particular kind of assistance provided for in the Social Security Act would be to these poor people.

The economic situation in Puerto Rico is extremely serious; the unrest there is undoubtedly due in large part to the present economic situation. Governor Winship has collected statistics which indicate that Puerto Rico has only received about one-sixth of its per-capita share of the various Federal allocations based on population; if based on unemployment, the share Puerto Rico has received would be one twenty-seventh. Based on an estimated population of 1,700,000, records of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration indicate that 84.6 percent of the total population has applied for assistance. The Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1935 expires on June 30, so that the relief heretofore extended by this Federal agency will be discontinued on that date.

Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States and are entitled to share in the benefits of the Social Security Act. Puerto Rico is doing all that it can from local resources, but because of the very dense and increasing population, particularly the agricultural population, with its extremely low per-capita income, the need is far beyond said local resources. In addition, we feel that the extension of the Social Security Act to Puerto Rico will stimulate the local social legislation, which does not exist in the island at present and which is so badly needed.

We believe that all provisions of the Social Security Act, including old-age and unemployment assistance, should be extended to Puerto Rico; the two latter benefits might be availed of by Puerto Rico at such time as might be possible. If acts of Congress which are detrimental to the best interests of Puerto Rico are to be made applicable in the island, why should not that island be included in acts passed for the benefit of the whole United States? It is certainly inconsistent to follow such a policy in one case and not to do so in the other.

We trust that you will give this matter your most sympathetic consideration and use your best endeavors to see that justice is done to Puerto Rico by permitting her to share in all beneficial legislation which may be enacted and made applicable to other parts of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

BEATRIZ LASSALLE,
MARÍA A. PINTADO,
CELESTINA ZALDUENDO,
Social Welfare Workers of Puerto Rico.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a full-page advertisement from the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., of Friday, April 3, 1936, which is a reprint of an editorial appearing in the New York Sun of April 4. May I invite the attention of the Members of the House to a part of this editorial, as follows:

The sovereign State of West Virginia paid into the Federal Treasury in all internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1935, the sum of \$10,605,166. The State of West Virginia in 1935 received on order of the executive department the sum of \$17,600,000 in direct relief funds. Thus in direct relief funds West Virginia received \$7,000,000 more than it contributed to the support of the Government. In the Congress of the United States West Virginia is represented by Senators MATTHEW M. NEELY and RUSH D. HOLT and six Representatives.

I call to your attention at this time the indictment of my State, and I may say that the editorial carries a similar indictment of other States; notably, the State of Arizona, the State of Alabama, the State of Arkansas, the State of Mississippi, the State of Montana, the State of Nebraska, the State of Nevada, the State of New Mexico, and the State of Utah. The title of the editorial is Representation Without Taxation Is Tyranny. As a West Virginian, I resent the untrue statement that our people do not pay their way. We are not a burden to our neighbor States.

I am particularly interested because I join in representing a great State which stands on its own record; and I bring to the attention of the membership of the House at this time that which I know is true of West Virginia and perhaps the other States in question and, for your information, and because of the charge made against the State of West Virginia of not paying back to the Government that which is due the Government, and comparing that which the Government has given to us in West Virginia in the form of Federal funds, let me point out to the House and to the country today that large corporations earning a great amount of money, with all or practically all of their money earned in the State of West Virginia, pay their taxes elsewhere. For example, we get but little of the Federal gasoline tax used in West Virginia. All the large gasoline companies operating in West Virginia, notably the Standard Oil and the Gulf Oil, report their internal-revenue collections to other offices besides West Virginia.

With respect to the three great railroads in the southern part of West Virginia, we find the Norfolk & Western and the Virginian and the Chesapeake & Ohio, according to annual reports made by these companies and made public, are said to be among the most prosperous railroads at the present time in the United States, and the various taxes paid by these railroads into the Federal Treasury, I am reliably informed, are equal to a larger sum than the total amount credited to West Virginia and paid through the Parkersburg office of our collector of internal revenue. None of the taxes of these three great transportation systems is paid through the West Virginia internal-revenue collecting agency, and one of the officials of a railroad that I have just mentioned stated in a rate case recently that 80 percent of the revenue of these railroads originated in West Virginia, although the funds are not collected for the West Virginia office.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 more minutes.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object to this request, but I wish to serve notice that if there are any further requests to address the House, I shall have to object in order that we may take up the consent calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Most of the large industries, which are coal, oil and gas, and chemical in West Virginia; in fact, practically all of them, pay their taxes elsewhere because their executive offices are in other cities and in other States. Only one-half of the coal-mined tonnage in my State is returned to West Virginia in the form of taxes.

To sum up the whole matter, if all the taxes accruing to the Federal Government through earnings in West Virginia were paid in West Virginia, the State office would collect approximately three times as much tax as it does collect. I think this is true not only of West Virginia but other States I have mentioned also may have been unjustly attacked under the heading of "Representation Without Taxation Is Tyranny."

Mr. COLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. COLDEN. Is it not the fact that a considerable part of this \$17,000,000 paid to the State of West Virginia is borrowed money and West Virginia still has the obligation to pay a share of it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is true, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. Has not the author directed attention to the facts just enumerated to the gentleman?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; the editorial is an indictment of West Virginia, Alabama, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, Nebraska, and all the other States I have mentioned.

Mr. MEAD. The article gives you no such credit, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. RANDOLPH. No.

Mr. MEAD. Would the gentleman mind telling the House who is the author of the article?

Mr. RANDOLPH. An editorial writer of the New York Sun, and the article is published here as a full-page advertisement in the Washington paper.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman make the statement that these other States, aside from West Virginia, are paying more into the Federal Government than they are receiving for relief?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania I cannot speak for the other States. However, I know it is true of the State of West Virginia, and I have presented the facts.

Mr. RICH. I thought the gentleman made the statement that the same thing was true of the other States he mentioned.

[Here the gavel fell.]

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—
LEON FREDERICK RUGGLES (H. DOC. NO. 467)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to be spread at large upon the Journal:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval H. R. 6297, Seventy-fourth Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of Leon Frederick Ruggles."

This bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Leon Frederick Ruggles the sum of \$563.47 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of an alleged emergency operation.

The sum authorized by this measure represents an expenditure incurred by Mr. Ruggles, a World War veteran, between August 2, 1932, and September 22, 1932, for the treatment of a condition which has been rated by the Veterans' Administration as being connected with his military service.

Under a provision of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, which was in force at the time the expenses were rendered, but which was subsequently repealed by Public, No. 2, approved March 20, 1933, reimbursement for unauthorized medical expenses could be made administratively by the Veterans' Administration only (1) when incurred for a service-connected disability in an emergency, (2) where Veterans' Administration facilities were not available, and (3) where delay in obtaining relief from the Veterans' Administration would have proved hazardous to the life and health of the veteran. Unless all three requirements were fulfilled, reimbursement could not be made for medical expenses not previously authorized. From the evidence of record it was not and is not now shown that any one of the three conditions was met.

The records of the Veterans' Administration disclose Mr. Ruggles was hospitalized as an emergency case on June 1, 1932, at the Veterans' Administration facility, Hines, Ill. He was discharged with maximum benefit on July 2, 1932. Later, in August 1932, he obtained the services of private physicians without authority of the Veterans' Administration and incurred expenses for which the bill seeks to reimburse him. From the date of the first consultation with his private physician until he was admitted to the private hospital for treatment 9 days elapsed, during which he made no effort to obtain authority to enter a Veterans' Administration hospital for the desired relief, indicating rather conclusively the nonemergency character of the case.

I can find no justification for making an exception in the case of this veteran by granting preferential treatment when other similar cases are barred from special reimbursement.

For these reasons I am withholding my approval of this bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 20, 1936.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and the message be referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed as a House document.

The motion was agreed to.

OMNIBUS PRIVATE BILLS

Mr. BIERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to propound a unanimous-consent request. Under the rule of the House adopted sometime ago the third Tuesday of each month is devoted to omnibus private bills. Tomorrow makes the fourth Tuesday of this month, and on one third Tuesday we voted for one omnibus private bill.

Tomorrow will be devoted to something else, and therefore I make the unanimous-consent request that the fourth Tuesday of this month be devoted to omnibus private bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Reserving the right to object, when is the fourth Tuesday?

Mr. BIERMANN. On April 28.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I will have to reserve temporarily an objection to see what position the tax bill will be in on that day. We are extremely anxious to get that finished. I had hoped that we might be able to use one day this week for the Private Calendar, but we have a conference report on the Interior Office bill on Wednesday—

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BANKHEAD. For the present, I am constrained to object.

Mr. BIERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa makes the point that no quorum is present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the doors were closed, the Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 71]

Allen	Darrow	Hennings	Owen
Amle	Dear	Higgins, Mass.	Palmisano
Andrew, Mass.	Delaney	Hill, Knute	Parks
Arends	Dietrich	Hobbs	Plumley
Barden	Dingell	Hoepfel	Quinn
Beam	Drewry	Hollister	Rabaut
Berlin	Duffey, Ohio	Jenckes, Ind.	Rankin
Blackney	Duffy, N. Y.	Jenkins, Ohio	Ransley
Bolton	Duncan	Johnson, Okla.	Rayburn
Boykin	Dunn, Miss.	Kee	Richardson
Brennan	Eagle	Kelly	Robison, Ky.
Brewster	Eaton	Kennedy, N. Y.	Romjue
Brooks	Edmiston	Kleberg	Sabath
Brown, Mich.	Ellenbogen	Kocalkowski	Sadowski
Buckbee	Englebright	Lambertson	Sanders, La.
Buckley, N. Y.	Farley	Lamneck	Schaefer
Bulwinkle	Fenerty	Lee, Okla.	Schneider, Wis.
Burnham	Ferguson	Lewis, Md.	Schuetz
Cannon, Wis.	Fernandez	Lord	Shannon
Carpenter	Fish	McAndrews	Snyder, Pa.
Cary	Fitzpatrick	McClellan	Somers, N. Y.
Cavichia	Flannagan	McKeough	Starnes
Celler	Fulmer	Mansfield	Steagall
Chapman	Gasque	Marcantonio	Sweeney
Christianson	Gavagan	Marshall	Taylor, Colo.
Claborne	Gearhart	Martin, Mass.	Taylor, Tenn.
Clark, Idaho	Gehrmann	Maverick	Thomas
Clark, N. C.	Gifford	Miller	Treadway
Collins	Gildea	Montague	Vinson, Ga.
Cooper, Ohio	Goldsborough	Montet	Welch
Corning	Goodwin	Moran	Wigglesworth
Creal	Greenwood	Moritz	Wood
Crosby	Gregory	Nichols	Zioncheck
Culkin	Hamlin	Norton	
Cummings	Hancock, N. C.	Oliver	
Darden	Hart	O'Malley	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and sixty-five Members have answered to their names—a quorum is present.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Consent Calendar is in order, and the Clerk will call the first bill.

REHABILITATION OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8055) to provide for the economic studies of the fishery industry, market-news service, and orderly marketing of fishery products, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of this act the term "fishery industry" includes catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, farming, propagating, processing, marketing, and distributing fishery products; and the term "fishery products" includes fish, shellfish, crustacea, seaweeds, and other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life and the products and byproducts thereof.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to establish an economic research section in the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of collecting, studying, and analyzing information on the capture, production, preservation, preparation, marketing, handling, storage, and utilization of fishery products, including information on fishery methods.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to establish a market-news service in the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of collecting, publishing, and distributing by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the fishery industry, including information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices of fishery products.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to establish an extension service in the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of disseminating information on the capture, production, manufacture, preservation, preparation, marketing, handling, storage, and utilization of fishery products, including information on fishery methods through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Secretary of Commerce may make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary; may cooperate with any department or agency of the Federal Government, State, county, municipality, public or private agency, organization, institution, or person; may accept donations of funds, or other aid; shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of necessary officers and employees; and may make such expenditures in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for telegrams, telephones, books of reference, periodicals, rent, furniture, stationery, printing, office equipment, travel, supplies and materials, and such other expenses as may be considered necessary. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FISHERIES RESEARCH VESSEL FOR PACIFIC OCEAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3013) to provide for the construction and operation of a vessel for use in research work with respect to Pacific Ocean fisheries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McLEAN. Reserving the right to object, the Consent Calendar today is rather unusual. If all the bills containing an appropriation were enacted into law, it would appropriate upward of \$15,000,000.

In addition, there are bills to create many new offices, including seven judgeships, and bills providing for some other new offices. Many of these bills are of far greater importance than some acted upon last week, which were considered under special rules reported after consideration of the merits of the measures by the Committee on Rules. It necessarily follows that there will be a number of objections to many of the bills that are on the calendar. I mention my position in the matter so that it may be understood as we progress. The Consent Calendar was never intended to be the means whereby large appropriations could be made or offices created in considerable number with expedition. I shall object to all bills that come within this ruling.

The SPEAKER. This bill requires three objectors.

Mr. McLEAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. TAYLOR of South Carolina objected.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request that the bill go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2265) extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to provisional officers of the Regular Establishment who served during the World War.

Mr. ZIONCHECK, Mr. FADDIS, and Mr. TAYLOR of South Carolina objected.

DEPORTING CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11040) to deport certain aliens who secured preference-quota or nonquota visas through fraud by contracting marriage solely to expedite entry to the United States, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (f) of section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 158; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 209, subdivision (f)), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. (f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to entitle an immigrant, in respect of whom a petition under this section is granted, either to enter the United States as a nonquota immigrant, if, upon arrival in the United States, he is found not to be a nonquota immigrant, or to enter the United States as a preference-quota immigrant if, upon arrival in the United States, he is found not to be a preference-quota immigrant."

Sec. 2. That subdivision (a) of section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 161; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 213 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"No immigrant shall be admitted to the United States unless he (1) has an unexpired immigration visa or was born subsequent to the issuance of the immigration visa of the accompanying parent; (2) is of the nationality specified in the visa in the immigration visa; (3) is a nonquota immigrant if specified in the visa in the immigration visa as such; (4) is a preference-quota immigrant if specified in the visa in the immigration visa as such; and (5) is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws."

Sec. 3. That any alien who at any time after entering the United States is found to have secured either nonquota or preference-quota visa through fraud, by contracting a marriage which, subsequent to entry into the United States, has been judicially annulled retroactively to date of marriage, shall be taken into custody and deported pursuant to the provisions of section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 on the ground that at time of entry he was not entitled to admission on the visa presented upon arrival in the United States. This section shall be effective whether entry was made before or after the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8474) to provide for the creation of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument on Put in Bay, South Bass Island, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, at this point, to insert certain correspondence which I have received relative to this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The correspondence is as follows:

THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
Mount Sterling, Ky., April 11, 1936.

Hon. JOHN J. O'CONNOR,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. O'CONNOR: I beg leave to address you in reference to the debate in the House of Representatives, April 6, concerning H. R. 8474, as indicated by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date.

First, in behalf of this commission, permit me to thank you for your friendly attitude toward the bill on that occasion.

Second, I think it proper to point out, in justification of that attitude, that the objection to the bill urged by Representative TABER, of New York, was wholly without warrant. To give you the facts as to that, I take the liberty of sending you, herewith, copy of a letter I am sending by this mail to Mr. TABER, which I trust will result in a change of heart on his part.

The letter referred to, I think, will prove to you the folly of his objection. But I also enclose to you, as the most comprehensive statement that has been made concerning the wisdom and necessity of this legislation, a copy of the special report of this commission to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of April 6, 1933, calling your special attention to the pages therein as marked. This report was, at the time, considered in a conference between Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt, which later

resulted in the identical bills, one of which has passed the Senate with amendments, and the other of which is now before the House. Both the Interior Department and this commission now earnestly hope that the legislation will not fail to pass at this session by the substitution of the amended Senate bill for the House bill.

Under separate cover, I am sending you the same illustrated literature of the memorial with which I am favoring Mr. TABER, and which will give you a better conception of the character and history of the memorial than I can give you in any other manner.

You may be sure that any aid you may give for enactment of the pending bill will be greatly appreciated by all of my colleagues of this commission and myself, and that in lending such aid you will perform a valuable public service.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON,
President.

THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
Mount Sterling, Ky., April 10, 1936.

HON. JOHN TABER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TABER: I have noted with interest and with natural regret the proceedings in the House on April 6, as related by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in reference to H. R. 8474, the bill providing for the future control and administration of the Perry's Victory Memorial by the Secretary of the Interior and National Park Service, and I beg leave to address you on this subject solely for the purpose of stating the facts as to the propriety of this measure and the urgent necessity of its enactment at the present session.

In connection therewith I am sending you certain literature of the memorial to which I trust you will give careful consideration.

The grounds of your objection to consideration of the bill, as stated in the RECORD, were that administration of the memorial by the National Park Service would cost the Government more than would be the case if the present Commission continued to administer it.

I beg leave to assure you of your error in this conclusion, feeling certain that you would not have reached it if all the facts had been before you, and with equal confidence that you would have cordially supported the bill if you had known the facts.

First, however, it will be well to consider what the Government would gain, if anything, by the enactment of the bill, for the situation is such that this is the most interesting inquiry, since no possible prospect of loss to the Government is involved.

The memorial was built at a cost in excess of \$1,000,000 at the joint expense of the Government and the nine States participating in its construction. For all purposes in connection with it during the past 25 years the Government has appropriated only \$388,584 of the total cost, the States having appropriated all the remainder, with the exception of about \$42,000 derived from earnings of the memorial and private contributions to the cause. Therefore, in now assuming full responsibility for the future administration of the memorial, the same as that which it exercises over the Washington Monument, the Government will come into possession of a million-dollar property at the expense of very considerably less than half its cost. Thus, its transfer to the Government will be a very good bargain from the standpoint of national interests rather than a loss.

As for future administration, the problem is not only one of economy but of actual necessity, unless the Government is willing to suffer very heavy loss from unavoidable future causes which must ensue if the objects of the bill are not carried out. The memorial has been opened to the public for 20 years, and in all that time has not cost National or State Governments a dollar for operation. All appropriations have been for construction, retaining walls, and landscaping, and no appropriation has ever been necessary for operation, in respect to which the property has been self-sustaining. But 5 years of depression have so reduced the revenues heretofore derived from operation by this commission that we are now without funds to provide against any contingency of unusual expense and are at the mercy of any natural cause which may occur to the property requiring the memorial to be closed to the public. Such a contingency is not imaginary or probably remote in the absence of the enactment of the pending bill. If the memorial were struck by lightning we could not repair it; if any circumstance stopped the operation of the passenger elevator, from which we derive our revenue to pay expenses of operation, all revenue would cease and we could not pay our employees or perform any other necessary labor to maintain operation; if a retaining wall were to give way, damage from erosion would ensue to an incalculable extent without any power to repair it.

Moreover, this memorial performs distinct humanitarian service in aid of navigation and aviation during the season of activity on Lake Erie, and the continuation of these functions without cessation is a protection to human life and property in all that region. I refer to the flood-lighting equipment, which has many times saved life in both summer and winter. This function must remain in peril if the property is to be left to operation by the commission rather than the Government.

The Government having taken over the property in accordance with the provisions of the pending bill, there is no reason to anticipate that operation by the Government would cost any more than heretofore by the commission. In normal times operation will pay its own cost, whether by the Government or otherwise, but no system other than Government operation can provide against the reduction of revenues by the depression or against untoward circumstances arising from natural causes.

Your native State of New York was the sixth to join in the memorial enterprise by the appointment of commissioners during the administration of Gov. Charles E. Hughes. It was the special interest of Governor Hughes in the project that assured the participation of the State, and since that time he has not failed to manifest his continued interest in the memorial. I can say to you in confidence that if he had not projected a European trip at the time, Chief Justice Hughes would have been the principal orator at the dedication of the memorial July 31, 1931. The New York commissioners devoted \$30,000 of their appropriation to construction of the memorial, and your State has never been without competent representation in the administration of the property. In particular in this connection I mention the service to our cause rendered by our lamented colleague, the late Federal Judge Simon L. Adler, of Rochester, N. Y., who for 25 years gave the utmost attention to our affairs in every detail.

The financial records of this commission and of its predecessor, our former interstate board, are available in printed form to any person interested. These records are found in the printed records of our annual meetings, and our annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior since 1919. There is a complete file of these documents in the Congressional Library and also in the Interior Department.

In the earnest hope that these facts will now warrant your cordial support of the pending bill at the first opportunity, I am, Sincerely yours,

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON,
President.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6499) referring the claims of the Turtle Mountain Band or Bands of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been twice vetoed by President Roosevelt, once in the Seventy-third Congress, once in the Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, and it is back again on the calendar. I object.

Mr. ZIONCHECK and Mr. RICH also objected.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11072) authorizing the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I object.

MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10906) to authorize the Director of the Mint to prepare a medal commemorative of Texas independence, and for other purposes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. HOLMES objected.

REGULATION OF WHALING

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3413) to give effect to the convention between the United States and certain other countries for the regulation of whaling, concluded at Geneva, September 24, 1931, signed on the part of the United States, March 31, 1932, and for other purposes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I objected to this bill when it was on the Consent Calendar last for the reason that I was of opinion that it made an improper use of the United States Navy. Since then we have ironed this out and have tentatively agreed on an amendment. I understand that the amendment, if agreed to, is agreeable to the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, is that the amendment the gentleman submitted to me last week?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As chairman of the subcommittee, I think the amendment is agreeable, and that it really is an improvement to the bill.

There-being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be known by the short title of "The Whaling Treaty Act."

SEC. 2. That unless and except as permitted by regulations made as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation, or carriage, import or export at any time or in any manner, any right whale, or the young of any whale; or to sell, purchase, ship, transport by any means whatever, import, or export, the products of any right whale, including oil, meat, bone, meal, or fertilizer.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful to kill at any time any calves, or any female whales accompanied by calves or suckling whales, protected by article 5 of the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, concluded at Geneva September 24, 1931, signed on the part of the United States March 31, 1932.

Sec. 4. That for the purposes of this act, right whales shall be deemed to include North Atlantic or North Cape whales, Greenland or Bowhead whales, and Pacific right whales; calves or suckling whales shall be deemed to include whales having a length less than the following dimensions: Blue or sulphurbottom, 60 feet; finbacks, 50 feet; and humpbacks, 35 feet.

Sec. 5. That subject to the provisions and in order to carry out the purposes of the convention, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed from time to time to determine when, to what extent if at all, and by what means it is compatible with the terms of the convention to allow hunting, taking, capturing, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, import, or export of any whale or the product of any whale protected by said convention.

Any regulation made under the provisions of this act shall become effective when approved by the President.

Sec. 6. That the fullest possible use shall be made of the carcass of every whale taken by extracting the oil by boiling, or otherwise, from all blubber, from the head, the tongue, and from the tail as far forward as the outer opening of the lower intestine; and when whales are brought on shore adequate provision shall be made for utilizing the residue after the oil has been extracted.

Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, partnership, or corporation or for the owners of any vessel of American registry to kill a gray whale at any time, or to kill any whale wantonly, for sport, or without utilizing the carcass.

Sec. 8. That before engaging in whaling, any person, association, partnership, or corporation shall obtain a whaling license from the Secretary of the Treasury. In making application for such license the applicant shall:

(a) furnish evidence of having adequate equipment for complete utilization of the whale insofar as practicable and for the manufacture of whale oil, meal, guano, or fertilizer;

(b) agree to engage crews and gunners of whaling vessels on some basis not solely on number of whales taken;

(c) provide for keeping accurate records of the catch, any biological data necessary, and statistical records of production required by the Secretary of the Treasury;

(d) pay a fee of \$1,000 for a license good for 1 year from date of issue.

Sec. 9. That the provisions of this act or any regulations thereof shall be enforced primarily by the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Customs. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized when necessary to request assistance of the Secretary of the Navy, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, upon request, to cooperate in the enforcement of this act. Any commander of a Coast Guard, customs, or naval vessel, who shall find a whaling vessel of United States registry violating this act, shall have authority to seize such vessel and order it conveyed at the expense of the owners to the nearest port of the United States, and shall also have authority, in lieu of seizure, to impose on and collect from the commanding officer of such whaling vessel a forfeiture of \$2,500, which forfeiture shall be reported and paid forthwith to the United States district court of the district in which is situated any port to which such whaling vessel might be conveyed for action under the terms of this act. In the event of the seizure and conveyance to port, such vessel including its apparel shall be forfeited to the United States by proper proceedings in the United States district court of the said district.

Sec. 10. That any employee of the Treasury Department, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the provisions of this act, shall have power without warrant to arrest any person committing a violation of this act in his presence and to take such person for examination or trial before an officer or court of competent jurisdiction, shall have power to execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and shall have authority, with a search warrant, to search any place. All whales or parts or products thereof captured, shipped, transported, carried, imported, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this act, or of any regulations made pursuant thereto shall, when found, be seized by any such employee or by any marshal, deputy marshal, or commander of a Coast Guard, customs, or naval vessel, and upon conviction of the offender, or upon judgment of a court of the United States that the same were captured, shipped, transported, carried, imported, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this act, or of any regulations made pursuant thereto, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as directed by the court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. That any person, association, partnership, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of said convention, or of this act, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any regulation made pursuant to this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be deprived of his license and shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

Sec. 12. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the several States and Territories from making or enforcing laws or regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of said convention or of this act, or from making or enforcing laws or regulations which shall give further protection to whales or their young, or which shall regulate the possession, transportation, or sale of whale products of any kind.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act or in the regulations thereof shall apply to natives or Eskimos engaged in whaling who use only canoes or other native craft propelled by oars or sails, do not carry firearms, are not employed by others than natives or Eskimos, and are not under contract to deliver products of their whaling to any third person.

Sec. 14. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 7, after the last word in said line, strike out the semicolon and substitute a comma therefor, and insert the following words: "excepting dolphins and porpoises."

On page 3, line 3, after the word "Treasury", strike out the word "is" and insert the following words: "and the Secretary of Commerce are."

On page 3, line 10, after the word "Convention", strike out the period and add the following: "and to make the necessary joint regulations therefor."

On page 3, at the end of section 5, add the following paragraph: "The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to assemble and collate the statistical and biological data submitted as required by this act or any regulation made pursuant thereto, and is further authorized and directed to conduct such statistical and biological studies as may be necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of said Convention and this act."

On page 4, line 11, strike out the words "the Treasury" and insert the following: "Commerce for each vessel or other craft engaged in the taking and killing of whales and for each floating reduction ship, shore whaling station, or other plant used in the processing of whales."

On page 4, line 18, strike out the word "complete"; and after the word "whale", strike out the remainder of the paragraph down to and including the word "fertilizer", on page 4, and substitute in lieu thereof the following words: "as provided in section 6 of this act."

On page 5, line 1, strike out the words "the Treasury" and substitute the word "Commerce" therefor.

On page 5, line 4, strike out the period after the word "issue" and add the following words: "for each floating reduction ship, shore whaling station, or other plant used in processing whales, and a fee of \$250 for each vessel or other craft in excess of two engaged in the taking of whales in connection with any one such ship, station, or plant, and all moneys received for licenses shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

On page 5, line 22, after the comma following the word "authority", insert "in his discretion."

On page 6, line 4, strike out the period after the word "act" and substitute a colon therefor and add the following words: "Provided, That within 6 months after payment of forfeiture the person or persons making such payment may institute proceedings in said district court to recover said forfeiture, less costs, on satisfactory proof the vessel did not violate any provision of this act or any regulation made pursuant thereto."

On page 6, line 11, strike out the word "shall" and substitute the word "may" therefor.

On page 6, line 17, after the word "act", insert the following: "or any regulation made pursuant thereto."

On page 6, line 23, after the word "act", strike out the comma and insert the following words: "or any regulation made pursuant thereto."

On page 8, after section 14, add a new section to read as follows: "Sec. 15. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this act and said convention."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT: On page 5, lines 15 and 16, after the word "and", in line 16, strike out the words "it shall be the duty of"; and in line 16, after the word "Navy", strike out the comma and insert the word "may"; in line 16 after the word "request", strike out the word "to."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FALSE BILLING—SHIPPING ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3467, amending the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a matter of great controversy to the people interested, and some matters have appeared recently which

do require a hearing and possibly a change in the bill. I trust the committee will see fit to recommit this bill.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit this bill to be passed over without prejudice? I think there is merit in what the gentleman says.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, by authority of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I ask unanimous consent to have this bill recommitted to the committee. It has already been set for hearing on the 28th, as I recall, and notices have gone out for a further hearing on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection.

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 10922, to provide for the administration and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway, in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. One objection only is necessary.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. Were there three objections to the last bill?

The SPEAKER. Only one objection is required.

Mr. COSTELLO. Request was made to have the bill passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington that this bill be passed over without prejudice?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CLAIM OF GEN. HIGINIO ALVAREZ

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11961, authorizing an appropriation for the payment of the claim of Gen. Higinio Alvarez, a Mexican citizen, with respect to lands on the Farmers Banco in the State of Arizona.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Are there further objections?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think I made a point of order against this bill that it was rightfully on the Private Calendar and not on the Consent Calendar. The Chair ruled that it was properly on the Consent Calendar and undoubtedly the Chair was correct.

I may say that one of the reasons given in the committee report for the passage of this bill is that it will, for all time, settle the title to the Farmers Banco. I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that a quitclaim deed from a private citizen of Mexico who, in this case, is Higinio Alvarez, and a quitclaim deed from Mrs. Fishburn will not, in any way, affect the sovereignty of this land. It will affect the individual title to the land, but it will in no way affect the sovereignty of the land. For that reason it would seem to me that in order to accomplish the purpose, some assignment of the sovereignty over this land must be given by the Government of Mexico to the Government of the United States. Otherwise, because of the questions involved, we are going to constantly have before us the right of American citizens to protection on this piece of land. If a controversy should arise between Mexico and the United States, and our armed forces, contrary to treaty, should happen to march onto this land, or if an airplane should happen to be forced to land on this land, contrary to treaty, then it might be used as a basis for trouble between the two countries. So I wonder why the committee did not take into consideration the fact that a quitclaim deed from a private citizen of a country does not in any manner affect the sovereignty of that land?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. BLOOM. I believe that is taken care of in the bill itself. On page 2, line 8, the bill reads:

No payment shall be made unless and until the Secretary of State shall have received from the Government of Mexico satisfactory assurances that no transfer, other than that specified herein, has been made by General Alvarez, or by anyone acting for or under him, of any part of his right, title, or interest in or to the property comprising the Farmers Banco, until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, and until General Alvarez has given to the United States a quitclaim deed, in such form as may be deemed satisfactory to the Secretary of State, to all of his right, title, and interest in and to all of the land comprising the Farmers Banco, claimed by him under an instrument of grant dated October 22, 1926, signed by the Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, or otherwise.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understood that thoroughly, and I had that particularly in mind when I made objection that the language of the bill does not transfer from the Government of Mexico to the Government of the United States sovereignty over the land. To be sure, the Attorney General determines whether all individual or private title passes with those quitclaim deeds, but the sovereignty of the Farmers Banco, if there is any question about sovereignty, to the extent that there is an unjust claim by Mr. Alvarez, surely there is enough doubt concerning the sovereignty of that land so that the Government of Mexico should assign all of its right, title, and interest to sovereignty over that particular piece of land.

Mr. BLOOM. I believe the Secretary of State and the Attorney General will take care of that when the time comes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That may be true, but if we have got to authorize something contrary to treaty rights, then I see no reason why we should settle private claims of this kind and pay this man \$50,000.

Mr. BLOOM. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs just informs me of the treaty existing between this Government and Mexico.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I have read the treaty; in fact, I have read the three treaties, and it is because of the phraseology of the three treaties that this controversy has arisen. What right had the Government of Mexico to give a patent to this land to Alvarez if they had no right to it whatsoever? If the Mexican Government had no right to it, then this man Alvarez has nothing whatsoever coming to him. If they had the right to give a patent to this land to Alvarez, they still maintain sovereignty over the land and will continue to maintain sovereignty over the land.

Mr. BLOOM. How many acres of land are involved?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Five hundred and forty-one acres.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object. I think the people at home ought to be taken care of before we take care of Mexican generals who helped kill some of our people.

Mr. WOLCOTT and Mr. McLEAN objected.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY, RUMANIA, 1937

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 538, to provide for participation by the United States in the Ninth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in Rumania, in 1937; and to authorize and request the President of the United States to invite the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy to hold its tenth congress in the United States in 1939, and to invite foreign countries to participate in that Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$11,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Ninth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy to be held in Rumania in 1937, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; stenographic reporting and other

services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent; traveling expenses; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and maps; stationery; official cards; entertainment; printing and binding, including the payment of not to exceed \$500 to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States toward the cost of printing the report of the American delegation to the ninth Congress; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to extend to the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy an invitation to hold its tenth congress in the United States in 1939, and to invite foreign governments to participate in that Congress.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8293, to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection to permit me to make a statement?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my objection to permit the gentleman from New York to make a statement.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill was on the calendar several times. It was taken off by the Committee on the Judiciary. Some of us thought that when the bill was taken off a provision in the bill previously reported by the Committee on the Judiciary would be eliminated, subdivision 7 of section 14, which puts a limit of \$7,500 a year on death or total disability for these longshoremen; but the Committee on the Judiciary reported the bill out again without eliminating subdivision 7 of section 14, and I am glad the gentleman from Virginia is in a position to object to the bill.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

TO CHANGE NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11642, to change the name of the Department of the Interior, to be known as the Department of Conservation.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we have three commissions operating now to coordinate the various departmental organizations of the Government. Until these gentlemen complete this study I think it would be a serious mistake to interfere with their activities. Therefore, I object at this time.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Will the gentleman reserve his objection and yield to me for an observation?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

COMMEMORATIVE 50-CENT PIECES, TEXAS CENTENNIAL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 10317, providing for a change in the design of the 50-cent pieces authorized to be coined in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of independence of the State of Texas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? This bill requires three objections.

Mr. WOLCOTT and Mr. McLEAN objected.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized and directed to provide for a series of not more than five different designs to be placed on the reverse side of the 50-cent pieces to be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary in 1936 of the independence of Texas, and of the noble and heroic sacrifices of her pioneers, whose revered memory has been an inspiration to her sons and daughters during the past century", approved June 15, 1933, which will appropriately

commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the State of Texas. The United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparation for such coinage.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I wanted the gentleman from New Jersey to yield was that I might make a statement in reference to the bill to change the name of the Department of the Interior to that of conservation. I was just wondering whether the gentleman from New Jersey had not read it correctly and thought it meant conservatism, and feeling that the Republican Party has a monopoly upon conservatism objected to it because the Democrats wanted it?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the pro-forma amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COINAGE OF 50-CENT PIECES IN CELEBRATION OF ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF OPENING OF TRI-STATE TERRITORY OF EAST TEXAS, ETC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8107, to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the tri-State Territory of east Texas, north Louisiana, and south Arkansas by Capt. Henry Miller Shreve, to be held in Shreveport, La., and surrounding territory, in 1935 and 1936.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to indicate the interest of the Government of the United States in the fulfillment of the ideals and purposes of the celebration commemorating the achievements of Capt. Henry Miller Shreve, there shall be coined by the Director of the Mint silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than 50,000, of standard weight and fineness and of a special appropriate design or designs to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the models for master dies or other preparations for this coinage.

Sec. 2. That the coins herein authorized shall be issued at par and only upon the request of the Shreveport Centennial, Inc., or its duly authorized agent.

Sec. 3. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by said Shreveport Centennial, Inc., and all proceeds shall be used in furtherance of the projects of the Shreveport Centennial, Inc.

Sec. 4. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material; and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins; for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for security of the coin; or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein directed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty Members present, not a quorum.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 72]

Allen	Cartwright	Daly	Englebright
Amle	Cary	Darden	Farley
Andrew, Mass.	Castellow	Darrow	Fenerty
Arends	Cavichia	Dear	Ferguson
Barden	Celler	Delaney	Fernandez
Beam	Chapman	Dietrich	Fitzpatrick
Berlin	Christianson	Dingell	Flannagan
Blackney	Clalborne	Doutrich	Gasque
Bolton	Clark, Idaho	Drewry	Gavagan
Brennan	Clark, N. C.	Duffy, Ohio	Gehrmann
Brooks	Collins	Duffy, N. Y.	Gifford
Brown, Mich.	Connery	Dunn, Miss.	Gildea
Buckbee	Cooper, Ohio	Dunn, Pa.	Gingery
Buckley, N. Y.	Corning	Eagle	Goldsborough
Bulwinkle	Crosby	Eaton	Goodwin
Cannon, Wis.	Culkin	Edmiston	Green
	Cummings	Ellenbogen	Greenwood

Gregory	Larrabee	O'Malley	Shannon
Griswold	Lewis, Md.	O'Neal	Smith, Wash.
Haines	Lord	Palmisano	Snyder, Pa.
Hamlin	Lundeen	Parks	Somers, N. Y.
Hart	McAndrews	Peterson, Fla.	Stack
Higgins, Mass.	McClellan	Pettengill	Starnes
Hill, Knute	McKeough	Quinn	Steagall
Hill, Samuel B.	Maloney	Rabaut	Sweeney
Hobbs	Mansfield	Ransley	Tarver
Hoeppel	Marcantonio	Reilly	Taylor, Colo.
Hollister	Marshall	Robinson, Utah	Thomas
Jenkins, Ohio	Martin, Mass.	Robison, Ky.	Thurston
Johnson, W. Va.	Maverick	Romjue	Vinson, Ga.
Kee	Montague	Sabath	Wadsworth
Kelly	Montet	Sadowski	Wigglesworth
Kerr	Moran	Sanders, La.	Wilcox
Kleberg	Moritz	Schaefer	Wilson, La.
Kocialkowski	Nichols	Schneider, Wis.	Wood
Kvale	Norton	Schuetz	Withrow
Lamneck	Oliver	Schulte	Young

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-one Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. COSTELLO, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PATMAN ANSWERS CELLER ON ROBINSON-PATMAN BILL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and in addition to this extension I ask unanimous consent to include two radio speeches which I delivered last week over national hook-ups.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, a recent radio broadcast on the subject of this bill, by Representative EMANUEL CELLER, of New York, painted a very menacing picture of the results that would follow its passage.

Mr. CELLER adopts, in toto, the objections to the bill that have been set up by the powerful, mass-buying interests whose exactions in the form of special price and other concessions today give them an unequal and unfair competitive advantage over the rank and file of independent merchants.

While Mr. CELLER's views coincide identically with those of these special-privileged groups, it is interesting to note that he stands alone, in his sweeping objections, among the membership of the House Judiciary Committee who have spent months in the study of this question. A minority committee report, opposing the bill, bore just one signature—his own.

PREJUDICE-ROUSING APPEAL

Briefly, what are his objections? Well, in the main he seeks to create a prejudice-rousing appeal to the housewife, to labor, and the farmer. These, oddly enough, are always the objects of special solicitude by big business when it is under attack.

Passage of this bill, Mr. CELLER said, would be "a raw deal for the housewife, because the consumer will be made the goat."

MONOPOLY BEING CREATED

I contend that the consumer is already the goat under a discriminatory price system that, as shown by a recent Federal Trade Commission report, is rapidly putting independent merchants out of business and creating a condition of monopoly in many lines of merchandising. Price discrimination in favor of the privileged buyers, it is estimated, amounts to some \$750,000,000 annually in food products alone. By protecting the competitive position of the independent merchant and the corner grocer, insuring them of proportionately fair and advantageous prices, an additional price protection of \$2,225,000,000 annually would be afforded the consumer—not a loss of the claimed \$750,000,000.

FARMERS AND LABORERS INTERESTED

As to the interest of labor and agriculture in this measure, it is very specific and direct.

The inequities resulting from the present discriminatory practices in merchandising do much more than merely create competitive conditions unfair to the independent merchant. The unequal concessions exacted from manufacturers and processors, through which the favored few benefit, necessarily press backward on costs and tend to keep down or even to reduce the wages of workers in those industries.

In addition—and even more important—they become a powerful factor in depressing and holding down the prices paid to farmers for their agricultural products.

The reduction in purchasing power resulting from this depressing of wages and agricultural income, I am convinced, amounts to many times any price reductions reaching the consumer. For the effect is not merely to lower wages in the plants of the manufacturers granting the concessions, or prices to the farmers whose products are processed by the manufacturers. The reductions tend to be reflected in the wages of all industry and in the prices paid all farmers for all their produce.

GREATER PURCHASING POWER DESIRED BY PRESIDENT

"Greater purchasing power", President Roosevelt said in his address to Young Democrats at Baltimore recently, "will mean the consumption of more goods—industrial products and farm products. The production of these goods will mean still more employment. Most businessmen believe with us in a greater purchasing power on the part of more people. They know that their businesses will be helped thereby."

"To work in unity toward this end constitutes one form of attack, and there are others which we must not overlook", he said.

HOW PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIVE MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT

The Robinson-Patman bill, I am convinced, would help bring about this objective which the President has emphasized.

The unequal competitive conditions that result from the various price and service concessions which a few privileged groups are now able to exact, become a bearish factor on our whole merchandising system. They set up an endless chain of chiseling operations that undermine wages, cut away farm income, and weaken our entire business and economic structure. The sooner they are eliminated—as they would be, in large part, at least, under the Robinson-Patman bill—the sooner we will achieve that greater purchasing power which the President holds to be essential. That, I am sure, even Mr. CELLER cannot deny.

WHO OPPOSES BILL?

From whom does the objection to this legislation come? It comes from the big, corporate enterprises in the field of distribution.

Economies of great magnitude have been claimed for them. But let us examine that claim for a moment:

If there is a real basis of fact for this vaunted efficiency, why does big enterprise insist on concessions, allowances, and rebates to enable it to compete with independent merchants? Does it fear to put its vaunted efficiency to a test? Is it afraid or unable to compete on equal terms—that is, to start with equal cost for the goods both must sell?

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL ASKED

It is my honest conviction that independent units of industry can and will hold their own with the big units if both are compelled to compete in the game under fair and equal rules. At least the superior efficiency claimed for big business is not proved until it meets this honest test. Under the pending legislation, no special privilege is asked for the independent, small or large. But a demand is made that the unfair, unequal, and unethical practices, including unfair price discriminations, be prohibited by law.

"MENACE OF MONOPOLY" AND ROBINSON-PATMAN BILL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address I delivered over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. Friday evening, April 17, 1936:

Ladies and gentlemen of the United States:

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

It is one of the first duties of government to protect the weak against the strong—to prevent men from injuring one another. Every proposed law dealing with business should be carefully considered with reference to its effect upon the consumers who represent our entire population.

We know that many, but not all, of our most powerful and influential citizens are very greedy. That fact has many times been demonstrated. It is perfectly natural that they should seek

more power, influence, and greater wealth. It is also true that where there is greed, there is no vision, and the Good Book says that where there is no vision the people perish. Our problems should be considered from the standpoint of the future as well as the present.

PRESENT LAWS INSUFFICIENT

Laws have been enacted for the purpose of providing equality of opportunity in business; to prevent powerful organized minorities in business from unfairly destroying their small competitors, based upon the theory that citizens who build our country in time of peace, and who save our country in time of war, are entitled to the same rights and privileges, but no more, as the greatest and wealthiest banker-controlled corporations in America. The present laws, however, are not sufficient. Certain weasel phrases crept into our antitrust laws which permitted the Supreme Court to extract the teeth therefrom. It is, therefore, necessary in order to protect the consumers and carry out the policy of this Government to give small business an equal competitive opportunity with big business to change these laws in order that this intent may be carried out.

MONOPOLY

After serving as chairman of a committee that has conducted an investigation this past year of large-scale buying and selling, I am convinced that there is a conspiracy among a few rich, powerful individuals who control corporations of great wealth to obtain a monopoly in retail distribution. It is a group that is naturally greedy and selfish. Big bankers in New York are substantially aiding them in carrying out their purposes. A few years ago there were 600 manufacturers of automobile tires. Today there are 4 manufacturing 80 percent of the tires and less than 25 in all. Practically all the others were crushed by this unholy alliance of great wealth and power.

One large bank in New York City has directorships in more than 4,000 manufacturing, industrial, utility, and other large business concerns. Another large bank in the same city holds more than 2,000 such directorships. The largest concerns in America are largely controlled by Wall Street bankers. The 200,000 independent grocers in the country, representing 50 percent of all retail grocery units, are receiving only 22 percent of the volume of business. The 100,000 corporate chain units are receiving 44 percent of the volume and 100,000 voluntary units are receiving 34 percent. When the time is considered ripe, if the present law is not changed, a word from the corporate chains to the manufacturers will cause the voluntaries either to be taken over by the corporate chains or destroyed, since all allowances and discounts may be taken away from them.

Our opponents talk glibly about the number of retail units increasing a few thousand over a period of 4 years. They say nothing about the volume of business and never present the fact that the increases are below normal and only in communities not served by chains or in lines of business in which the chains are not engaged.

Our opponents would have you believe there is no monopoly because it is only effective in certain areas where the volume of business is the greatest and in certain lines of business. That is like a doctor telling a 200-pound man not to be afraid of cancer, that it covers only a few ounces of his 200 pounds.

As stated by the general manager of one of the largest concerns in America recently, "New battle lines are now forming. It is the battle to see who shall dominate the distribution of merchandise in the town of 5,000 population and under." As certain lines of business are monopolized in certain areas, greedy monopolists will enlarge their areas and increase their lines of business over which they also expect to gain a monopoly.

THE ROBINSON-PATMAN BILL

The Robinson-Patman bill as reported by my able colleague, Congressman HUBERT UTTERBACK, of Iowa, is intended to give equal rights and a fair opportunity to individual citizens and small businesses, without depriving large corporations of a single right or privilege that they are entitled to enjoy. This bill will force a manufacturer to deal fairly with his customers.

In order to frighten the people, certain selfish groups have advertised that the enactment of this law will cost consumers \$750,000,000 a year. That is positively a misstatement of fact. When the independent merchants receive the same prices as corporate chains for the same quantity purchased, the consumers will be benefited billions of dollars annually. We do not propose to make the chains pay a higher price. We do propose that the independents be given the same prices under the same conditions. Much is said about cooperative buying associations without consideration of the fact that manufacturers, under existing laws, are not compelled to recognize them or give them the same benefits as the corporate chains are given. The Robinson-Patman bill will compel them to treat all their customers alike. It provides, however, that they may select their customers, but when selected must be given the same, square, fair deal that is given to all their other customers. There will be no incentive for a manufacturer to charge the same price as other manufacturers. There will be competition between them and competition between the retailers, but each manufacturer will have to treat his own customers exactly alike.

BROKERS AND WHOLESALERS

Another provision in this bill is in regard to brokerage. It will not compel a broker to be used, as sales may be made directly from the manufacturer to the retailer without using a broker,

but it provides against a large buyer bribing the representative of the seller. It is well known that one large seller of potatoes for the farmers on the Atlantic coast was receiving a secret rebate of several dollars a car from a large buyer, who also was large enough to fix the market price. Anyone who is opposed to deceit, fraud, and bribery in business, and who wants the farmers and wage earners to have a square deal should not oppose this provision. Brokers and wholesalers will be benefited by this law to the extent that they render a service that the independent manufacturer and merchant desires to voluntarily pay for and to the extent only that they can perform their distribution functions in a more economical way than anyone else.

ADVERTISING ALLOWANCES

It is a well-known fact that certain large manufacturers have been giving their favored customers a greatly reduced price through advertising allowances. Our bill will not stop advertising allowances, but it will require the manufacturer to give every customer he has the same allowances on proportionately equal terms. That is, everyone purchasing the same quantity will get the same price from the same manufacturer and the benefit of the same allowances.

QUANTITY LIMITS

The bill further provides that the Federal Trade Commission may fix quantity limits for manufacturers for certain goods which will prevent a few large concerns from creating a monopoly. This power will only be exercised in the event there is danger of monopoly in any line of business, and where the purchasers in greater quantities are so few as to enable a few large dealers to destroy the smaller dealers. This is based upon the same theory as carload freight rates. A trainload may be shipped for much less cost per car than a carload over a railroad, but the Interstate Commerce Commission has held, and the Supreme Court of the United States has expressed itself as favorable to the holding, that the boxcar limit for most commodities should be designated to determine cost of transportation. Anyone who causes one carload to be shipped pays the same price per car as one who causes 100,000 carloads to be shipped. The Supreme Court said that if such a quantity limit were not fixed, large dealers would drive the small dealers out of business and this would be detrimental to the country's welfare. That is exactly the same situation we have in business today. If something is not done, the small dealers will be driven out of business. Then the consumers will have to pay the price that monopoly fixes and the farmers and wage earners will only receive what monopoly says they should receive. Private monopoly is indefensible. When that stage is reached, Government ownership is inevitable. Therefore our fight today is against eventual Government ownership.

BASING POINT

The House Judiciary Committee added a provision to the Robinson-Patman bill. It relates to the question of price and involves the basing-point question or the old Pittsburgh-plus rate case. Whether or not this provision will remain in the bill will be determined by a vote of the House.

BILL MISREPRESENTED

No other bill has ever been more misrepresented than the Robinson-Patman bill. It is not complicated. It is based upon right, justice, and honesty. The same groups that have admittedly ganged up on the President of the United States and have thrown the force and influence of big business in opposition to the administration, have constituted themselves into a wrecking crew to defeat this bill. It is very strange that they say that the bill will hurt the little man in view of the fact that the little ones are for it, and the big ones are against it. This same group is sending a statement over the Nation against taking away chains' savings in prices as though the Robinson-Patman bill would take their savings away from them. It will not do any such thing. It will merely assure the same savings to the independents and thereby assist all consumers in getting the benefit of lower prices.

CONCLUSION

Practically every consumer is benefited by good prices and good wages, and not by prices that destroy his buying power. The consumer is entitled to the lowest possible price, consistent, however, with a fair price to the producer, a fair wage to the wage earner, who converts the raw material into the finished product, and a fair profit to those who distribute it. If prices and wages are reduced 50 percent, our debts and taxes are increased 100 percent in what the people have to pay with. Therefore, any policy that causes competition to be destroyed and permits monopoly to fix the price of labor and production, regardless of the low price received by the consumer, is destructive to the best interest of this country.

OPPONENTS

Our opponents have plenty of money, and money can hire brains, so in this fight we are opposed by both money and brains. Some of the same groups that are fighting us tried to fool the farmers through the "cornstalk brigade", placed a spy in an anti-chain-store association's headquarters to destroy their business, warned their representatives over the country to keep the chains' opposition to certain bills strictly secret, spread propaganda through high schools, have used prominent and influential people as a "front" or "stuffed shirt", and have admittedly attempted to mislead and deceive the independent merchants of the country. It is some of the same groups opposing labor who have been instrumental in keeping the wage scale down.

MONEY SIPHONED INTO WALL STREET

This is not a bill to levy taxes or to appropriate money. It does not grant a subsidy to independents. It merely provides for equal rights with the chains. It is claimed that the chains save local people money on their merchandise, and this saving stays in the local community. If independent merchants are given the same prices, as provided in the Robinson-Patman bill, the independents will be giving their customers the same savings. Notwithstanding this claim by the chains, they must admit that what they call a fair profit is taken away from the local community. It is siphoned into Wall Street banks, and it will not take many years to siphon the wealth of the country from the small communities to these large centers.

Our bill will not fix prices or reward the inefficient. It will give the same rights and benefits to citizens as are given to big corporations under the same facts and circumstances. If passed, it will cause vacant buildings to be occupied; additional local people to be employed; put more money into circulation in the local community; and make more opportunities for employment of young, ambitious, deserving, and worthy young people. It will protect consumers against monopoly and give them all lower prices by reason of a competitive market. It will protect wage earners and producers against the destruction of their buying power and will enforce the Golden Rule in business. It is a bill to grant equal rights to all and special privileges to none; it invokes the policy of live and let live.

"EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN BUSINESS" AND THE ROBINSON-PATMAN BILL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address I delivered over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Saturday night, April 18, 1936:

Ladies and gentlemen of the United States, I have never known a bill to be so much misrepresented as the Robinson-Patman bill.

CLAYTON ACT TO BE AMENDED

This measure causes an amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act for the purpose of putting teeth into the act and making it effective. The original object of our antitrust laws was to give the small dealer opportunity to exist in a competitive business world. It was not for the purpose of giving him shelter or rewarding inefficiency. But it was designed to give efficient, worthy, legitimate small business the opportunity to exist.

TEETH INSTEAD OF WEASEL PHRASES

The Robinson-Patman bill takes out weasel phrases and puts biting teeth into the act. It plugs loopholes and removes technicalities.

If enacted, this law will not compel manufacturers to raise prices charged corporate chains or any of their customers. But it does demand that manufacturers give independent merchants the same rights and privileges now granted to corporate chains. Keener trade competition and greater consumer savings will result.

This measure strengthens the Clayton Act and other antitrust laws which were enacted to wipe out the steel grip of monopoly which always results when vast corporations and combinations dominate and control source of supply and means of distribution.

MONOPOLY NOW HAS TIGHT GRIP ON THROATS OF PEOPLE

Comparison of the business done by corporate chains and independents should be restricted to the areas in which chains operate, and to business in which they engage. It is not fair to say that the chains are doing only 25 percent of our national retail business. The bald truth is that in areas where they operate and in their lines of business they do from 56 to 100 percent of the business.

Confine comparisons to areas served by chains and you are astounded at the tight grip monopoly now has on the throats of our people.

As one line of business is absorbed by chains another line is engaged. If they are not stopped it will not be long before they will be in every line and serve every area where volume of business will possibly justify.

If absentee ownership and control of business is in the interest of public welfare we should not object. But after many years of study and investigation, I am convinced that absentee ownership of business will wreck any country on earth.

The people of this Nation will not tolerate private monopoly very long. It fattens and grows strong on special privilege and advantages made possible by size and power and on unfair, discriminatory advantages which small, independent merchants and manufacturers cannot compel or resist.

EQUAL ADVANTAGES

The Robinson-Patman bill levels off the field of competition so that small independents have equal advantages with all competitors.

The opposition walls that the bill is unconstitutional. That has always been the cry of the privileged few when legislation is proposed to make their special privileges equally available to all. Constitutionality of the Clayton Act has been repeatedly tested and sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

SUGAR INSTITUTE DECISION BY SUPREME COURT

On March 30 the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a most significant decision in the case of the Sugar Institute. This industry, through its institute, formulated a code.

The Supreme Court had before it the legality of provisions in this code. By decision the Court condemned in no uncertain language secret rebates, concessions, and other unethical, unfair trade practices. The Court found, however, that the dominant purpose of the institute—in the measure they adopted to eliminate these practices—was the creation and maintenance of a uniform price structure. For this reason everything in the plan tending to support and maintain the price structure was held illegal by the Court.

It is significant the Supreme Court noted that unfair trade practices, including rebating and the granting of false allowances, can be prevented by other means. The Robinson-Patman bill is the obvious answer to the Court's finding that unfair trade practices can be stopped in a manner other than that provided by the Sugar Institute Code.

Congress has already condemned, in legislation, unfair trade practices and unfair price discriminations.

The Supreme Court has already held the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act constitutional.

The Robinson-Patman bill follows the legal, constitutional path laid down by Congress and approved by the Court.

It prohibits by name and definition certain well-known price discriminations.

The sugar code was condemned because it eliminated competition. The Robinson-Patman bill restores competition, gives the independent business unit no special privilege, but equal rights with all other industry.

GREEDY INTERESTS WANT SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

Doesn't it seem strange that large and powerful chains, fighting this legislation, insist upon the right to buy goods at a lower price than the independent, which goods both must sell to consumers? A child can see that if the large and powerful continue to do this, the independent must perish.

If that day ever comes you will pay whatever monopoly dictates.

The scramble for rebates, unearned concessions, and unearned brokerage has reached the sordid stage of racketeering. It is a national scandal.

If you allow this to continue, your independent merchant will die from commercial starvation. He is public victim no. 1. You, the consumer, are public victim no. 2, because you will pay the price of monopoly.

COMPETITION—NOT PRICE FIXING

The Robinson-Patman bill provides that manufacturers give the same price (under the same conditions) to independent merchants that he gives to corporate chains or other competitors. Manufacturers, of course, will compete among themselves. They will not have the same prices. But each manufacturer must treat his own customers fairly and not discriminate between them.

Under existing law (which is not changed by this bill) a manufacturer has the right to select his customers. But having selected, he is not permitted to discriminate between them.

In other words, the bill allows price differentials, but not price discriminations. When the independent merchants are able to get goods at the same price as the corporate chains they will save the consumers billions of dollars each year.

This is not a price-fixing bill.

It is opposed to price fixing.

It will not grant privilege or benefit to anyone or to any group. It grants the same privilege to all groups.

LARGE SHIPPERS FORMERLY RECEIVED SECRET REBATES OVER RAILROADS

More than 40 years ago people were amazed to learn that large shippers were getting special rebates and discounts on transportation charges over railroads.

The Supreme Court stated that this enabled a few large shippers to destroy the business of small dealers. This was against public interest because it created monopolies.

A law, which has since been rigidly enforced, was passed providing a quantity limit on railroad rates. The carload is the limit in most cases. The man who ships a hundred thousand carloads pays the same transportation charge per car as the man who ships only one carload. It is admitted that a trainload can be shipped at a lower cost per car, but the Supreme Court said that if this were permitted, monopolies would be encouraged and small dealers would be crushed.

This principle is recognized in the Robinson-Patman bill, and by it the Federal Trade Commission has the power to fix a quantity limit, differing according to the commodity. This is in order that a few large corporations may not destroy the small dealers and thereby create a monopoly.

Under existing law, manufacturers are not compelled to sell to independent merchants or cooperatives for the same price for the same quantity that they sell to corporate chains. In some instances they have refused.

The measure also prohibits payment or allowance of brokerage, commission, or other sales compensation to buyers.

No provision of the bill compels a seller to use a broker to market his products, nor is he compelled to sell to any one class of customers.

He may sell by any method and to anyone.

But he is prohibited from bribing purchasers under the guise of brokerage allowances.

Those opposed to deceit, fraud, and bribery in business and who want farmers and wage earners to have a square deal will not oppose this provision.

HOW BROKERS AND WHOLESALERS ARE BENEFITED

Brokers and wholesalers will be benefited by this law to the extent that they render a service that the independent manufacturer and the independent merchant desire to receive and voluntarily pay for and also to the extent that they can perform their distribution functions in a way more economic than anyone else.

ADVERTISING ALLOWANCES

Another provision of the bill prevents a manufacturer from granting advertising allowances to certain favored customers without giving all customers proportionately equal terms.

The manufacturer may refuse to select a customer. That is all right. But, if selected as a customer, the bill compels that he be given the same fair, square deal on advertising allowances that is given corporate chains.

LOWEST PRICE TO CONSUMERS

Would you say that the slogan, "Lowest price to consumers" is a good one?

Is it in the best interest of the country?

If a few mass buyers have power to reduce prices at will in their effort to favor consumers, they will cause farmers to sell below production cost; they will cause manufacturers to sell at such low prices that buying power of factory wage earners will be destroyed.

Therefore, consumers are entitled to the lowest price consistent with a fair price to the one who produces the raw material, a fair wage to the one converting the raw material into a finished product, and a fair profit to those who manufacture and distribute it.

NOT CLASS LEGISLATION

May I emphasize the point that this is not class legislation. It is not a bill to levy taxes on any group or place any group at a disadvantage.

It is not an anti-chain-store bill.

Is it for the purpose of giving every group the same rights and benefits under the same conditions, and to protect you consumers. Today efficient merchants cannot survive because excess profits gained by great concerns are used to destroy independents in other towns. When independent merchants are destroyed, you people pay and pay dearly.

WEALTH DRAINED FROM LOCAL COMMUNITIES

There is a certain profit that goes regularly into Wall Street from communities where chain stores operate. Eventually, this will drain the wealth of our country from small communities into the control of vast banking corporations.

NO VISION THE PEOPLE PERISH

Would you believe that one New York bank has more than 4,000 directorships in the largest manufacturing, industrial, and other concerns in every section of the Nation? Would you believe that another large New York bank has more than 2,000 such directorships? What chance have you in the face of such power and influence? These men may intend to be good, but power naturally begets greed. They seek greater power, influence, and wealth. Where there is greed there is no vision and the Bible says that where there is no vision the people perish.

NOT PIONEER LEGISLATION

My friends, this is not pioneer legislation. Many of you will recall the emphasis laid on it by that eminent New York attorney, Charles Wesley Dunn. In an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in New York City on November 15, 1935, Mr. Dunn disclosed that laws against price discrimination are not new. They are embraced in many acts of Congress, such as the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, the Elkins Act of 1903, the Shipping Act of 1916, the Stockyards Act of 1921, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and the Coal Conservation Act of 1935.

SIMILAR TO CANADIAN LAW

In further support, our friendly neighbor Canada has passed a law almost duplicating the purposes of the Robinson-Patman bill. Consumers in that country report they are greatly benefited since the independent merchants buy as cheaply as the chains. This Canadian law is causing chain-store managers to take advantage of their training and experience to launch out into business for themselves as independent merchants. This is as it should be. Manufacturers in that country are exceedingly anxious to cooperate in enforcement of the new law.

EFFICIENT MERCHANT TO BE HELPED

Many manufacturers already have a policy which is strictly adhered to that their customers shall be treated the same as provided by the Robinson-Patman bill. Monopoly does not kidnap the young, but it kidnaps opportunities of the young. It is for the people to decide which is in the interest of the general welfare—the chain-store system of absentee ownership and control or independent merchants. Under our present system it will not be possible for the efficient merchant to survive very long, as his chain competitor across the street can reduce prices below cost until he is destroyed. The chains' losses are made up from excess profits in the town where they have a monopoly and where the sky is the limit as to price. As the independents are driven out of one town the excess profits gained there can be used to destroy the independent merchants in another town until, just like a cancerous growth destroys a human body, it will destroy our country. If it were only the inefficient merchants who were suffering no one would be disturbed.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES LIMITED

The agitation for all forms of relief for different classes and groups is justified in many cases by an economic system that deprives employment opportunities to those who are able, willing, and anxious to work but cannot find jobs. Many large corporations do not employ anyone over 30 or 35 years of age. Laws are passed in different States restricting the number of people who can engage in certain occupations and professions. Absentee ownership of business reduces employment opportunities and destroys purchasing power of producers and wage earners. If the Government is going to stand idly by and permit old people (and those who are not so old) to be discriminated against and deprived of employment opportunities, it is necessary that the Government go to their aid and rescue in some manner.

AMERICA SHOULD WAKE UP

It is time for American consumers to wake up. For your own economic welfare you must not remain indifferent. Your country's welfare is distressingly at stake. Opportunity for the young and security for the aged hang in the balance.

Do you want private monopoly to continue to operate to the benefit and advantage of a few New York bankers?

Or do you want a fair competitive system where equality does not end when one is born?

Do you want community life built and sustained by home-owning, home-loving, independent merchants?

Or one bled white and cold-bloodedly exploited by absentee owners?

In the spirit of sincere public service, I submit the Robinson-Patman bill for your immediate and responsive consideration.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

It is the contemporary crystallization of the present Democratic platform which is pledged to "strengthen the antitrust laws, to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices."

It broadly aspires to the teachings of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

Ladies and gentlemen, this bill is presented to you as your Golden Rule in business.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings by which the bill H. R. 8107 was passed be vacated so that the bill may come before the House for further consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INCREASE OF EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE AIR CORPS OF THE ARMY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11140, to provide more effectively for the national defense by further increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas the 5-year program for the development of the Army Air Corps, advocated by the Morrow Board, and provided for by the act of July 2, 1926, is nearly completed; and

Whereas the Morrow Board and Congress contemplated that this 5-year program should be but the first step in the complete development of an adequate Army Air Corps, the next step to be based on further progressive studies; and

Whereas the development of the Four Army Plan for continental land defenses, and the adequate protection of our foreign possessions, have formed the basis for comprehensive studies of the subject; and

Whereas these studies, together with the enhanced military value of aviation, due to its development in recent years, show clearly the need for the immediate inauguration of the second step in the development of the Army Air Corps: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the authorized strength in airplanes, equipment, and accessories of the Army Air Corps established by the act approved July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780), is hereby increased to such numbers as will permit the Secretary of War to complete the equipment and organization and to maintain in the Army Air Corps the special Army air organization known as G. H. Q. Air Force, and our overseas defenses, together with a 25-percent reserve for such forces, and to procure such other airplanes and equipment, including spare parts, supplies, and accessories, for such other purposes as are necessary to provide for the mission of the Army Air Corps: *Provided*, That of the increase authorized herein not to exceed 4,000 serviceable airplanes, including equipment and accessories, shall be maintained at any time during the next 5 years.

Sec. 2. That the authorized commissioned and enlisted strengths for the Regular Army as increased by the act approved July 2, 1926, namely, 12,403 commissioned officers, and 124,990 enlisted men, exclusive of Philippine Scouts, shall be reached as soon as practicable, and thereafter shall be augmented as the increase in number of airplanes shall demand.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the title of the bill down to and including line 4, on page 2, and on page 2, line 16, strike out "maintained" and insert "attained", and, on page 2, line 18, strike out all of section 2.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORGANIZATION OF AIR RESERVE TRAINING CORPS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11969, to promote national defense by organizing the Air Reserve Training Corps.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to organize the Air Reserve Training Corps, and to establish such rules and regulations as he shall deem fit and proper for carrying out the purposes and objects of this act.

SEC. 2. That all male citizens of the United States between the ages of 17 years and 24 years, of sound physical condition, good character, and with a minimum education equivalent to at least a full high-school course, shall, after agreeing to serve in the Air Corps of the Army of the United States in the event of national emergency, be eligible to be listed as candidates of said Air Reserve Training Corps, and shall be entitled to receive such emblem or designation to wear upon the clothing as the Secretary of War may prescribe while receiving such course of technical instruction and flying training as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized to use all proper means and agencies for the encouragement of said corps, by detaching either Regular Army Air Corps officers or Air Corps Reserve officers called to extended active duty, to inspect the instruction and training of said candidates in such private flying schools, colleges, and universities, and centers of air instruction and training as may be selected by the Secretary of War for that purpose, under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is further authorized to encourage the development of said corps by permitting the use of such Army air fields from time to time as may not conflict with the work of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States and further by permitting the use in ground instruction only of airplanes, aircraft generally, and equipment, belonging to the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, if and when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, such use is wise and proper in promoting the technical training of said corps.

SEC. 5. That upon the completion of such course of training as shall have been prescribed by the Secretary of War and upon the satisfactory passage of final examination and tests as may be prescribed for candidates of said Air Reserve Training Corps, the Secretary of War shall issue certificates of appointment as members in the Air Reserve Training Corps, and said members shall then be entitled to wear at pleasure such insignia and/or other designations and decorations upon the clothing as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. These members of the Air Reserve Training Corps shall be kept listed as to their addresses, business occupations, and other pertinent facts, so that the same may be available on shortest notice for service in the national defense in the event of a national emergency.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War is authorized to give preference for appointment as flying cadets (heavier-than-air) and for detail to the Regular Army Air Corps Training Center for flying instruction of the most promising and desirable members in the Air Reserve Training Corps: *Provided*, That they also meet the mental, moral, physical, and educational qualifications prescribed by the Secretary of War for the appointment of flying cadets of the Air Corps, Army of the United States. The limitations on the appointment of cadets under this act will be only such as the limitation of vacancies under existing laws shall dictate.

SEC. 7. Such laws or parts of laws as may be inconsistent with the foregoing are repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RIO GRANDE CANALIZATION PROJECT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11768, authorizing construction, operation, and maintenance of Rio Grande canalization project and authorizing appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. McLEAN, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. ANDREWS of New York objected.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11854, to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gouverneur Morris.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR LIBRARIANS OF CONGRESS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11848, to authorize retirement annuities for persons who serve as Librarian of Congress for 35 years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. FADDIS, Mr. ZIONCHECK, Mr. RAMSPECK, and Mr. LEHLBACH objected.

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CURLEY. What disposition was made of the bill (H. R. 11854) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gouverneur Morris?

The SPEAKER. The bill was objected to.

Mr. KENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11854) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gouverneur Morris.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] withhold his objection so that I may make a statement?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I withhold my objection.

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am the sponsor of this particular bill that the gentleman was so kind to withdraw his objection to.

I think this is an opportune time to take up this matter showing what the people of this country think about the Constitution. I have listened to a good many Members of the House discuss this question since the beginning of the session—

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURLEY. I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, at this time I submit the unanimous-consent request that the gentleman be allowed to revise and extend his own remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington cannot take the gentleman from New York off his feet by submitting a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I object, Mr. Speaker.

MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 12027, to authorize the execution of plans for a permanent memorial to Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. WOLCOTT and Mr. ZIONCHECK objected.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I trust the gentlemen will reserve their objections, and if there are any questions, I will be pleased to answer them.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I shall be glad to withhold my objection.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I may say that this bill is the result of the work of a committee authorized in a resolution passed by the House last year. The committee was composed of 12 members, 3 appointed by the House, 3 by the Senate, 3 by the President of the United States, and 3 by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission.

We have had plans prepared, and these plans were passed on by the committee and were submitted to the President of the United States. Upon further deliberation we thought a further study could be made of the matter, and in the meantime a bill should be introduced asking for an authorization in the amount of the smallest estimate received for the construction of the memorial, with the proviso that no application for funds should be made this year.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I may say that Thomas Jefferson was one of the world's

greatest humanitarians, and Thomas Jefferson would never stand for the Congress of the United States appropriating \$3,000,000 to erect a memorial to him if he knew of the suffering going on in the United States today.

Mr. BOYLAN. The Congress of the United States has already authorized the expenditure of much greater sums than this amount in memory of the patriots of our country, men who have rendered signal services to our beloved land. Thomas Jefferson himself was a modest and unassuming man, but it is not a question of Jefferson; it is a question of honoring the memory of Jefferson in these distraught times.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I agree with the gentleman that we should give all honor to the memory of Jefferson, because he was one of the most outstanding men this Nation has ever known, and when the proper time comes, when this Nation can afford it, when the people of New York and Michigan feel that they can afford to spend \$3,000,000 to erect monuments, I shall be pleased to go along with the gentleman; but just so long as there is starvation in America, just so long as there is a lack of shelter for the poor people, I think it is unbecoming of us to spend \$3,000,000 to erect a memorial even to George Washington.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 10589, to amend section 32 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to extend the times for commencing and/or completing the construction of other bridges over the navigable waters of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 30, 1935.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this with respect to a free bridge, or is it an amendment of a general law?

Mr. STEFAN. This has to do with a free bridge, and is merely a corrective amendment of an item passed in the omnibus bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 32 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to extend the times for commencing and/or completing the construction of other bridges over the navigable waters of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 30, 1935, is amended by striking out "the village board of the village of Niobrara, county of Knox, State of Nebraska", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the county of Knox, State of Nebraska, its successors and assigns."

Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of such section 32 is amended by striking out "the Village Board of the Village of Niobrara, county of Knox, State of Nebraska", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the county of Knox, State of Nebraska, its successors and assigns."

Sec. 3. (a) Subsection (c) of such section 32 is amended by striking out "The said Village Board of the Village of Niobrara, county of Knox, State of Nebraska", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The said county of Knox, State of Nebraska, its successors and assigns."

(b) Subsection (c) of such section 32 is further amended by striking out "to fix the charge tolls for transit" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "to fix and charge tolls for transit."

Sec. 4. Subsection (d) of such section 32 is amended by striking out "After a sinking sufficient for amortization shall have been so provided, said bridge" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, said bridge."

Sec. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "its successors and assigns."

Page 2, line 8, strike out "its successors and assigns."

Page 2, line 13, strike out "its successors and assigns."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND GRETN, LA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11103) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Gretna, La.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Gretna, La., authorized to be built by George A. Hero and Allen S. Hackett, their successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1927, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved March 6, 1928, February 19, 1929, June 10, 1930, March 1, 1933, March 5, 1934, and June 4, 1935, are hereby further extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from March 2, 1936.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 3, strike out "March 2, 1936" and insert "the date of approval hereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT NATCHEZ, MISS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11729) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Natchez, Miss., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I object.

AMENDMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11821) to correct an error in section 16 (e) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to adjustments in taxes on stocks on hand, in the case of a reduction in processing tax.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of section 16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "subsequent to June 26, 1934" and inserting in lieu thereof "on or after June 1, 1934."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ACT AUTHORIZING CERTAIN TRIBES OF INDIANS TO SUBMIT CLAIMS TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10001) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing certain tribes of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes", approved May 26, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have a report from the Comptroller General on this bill, and I ask unanimous consent to place it in the RECORD at this point, and then I will ask that the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object to the bill's going over without prejudice, I want to call attention to the fact so that it may be considered in the meantime, that this bill is subject to the same objection which has been made against many Indian bills, in that it gives to the Indians an advantage not enjoyed by any other American citizen in prosecuting claims against the Government. This bill provides that the Indians may appeal their claims to the United States Supreme Court, whereas any other American citizen is obliged to take his case to the Supreme Court on certiorari. The technical difference is that the American citizen is confined in his argument before the Supreme Court to points of

law, but the Indian when he takes his appeal to the Supreme Court may argue questions of fact as well as of law.

I think we should remove the discrimination in favor of the Indians. The Indians are good enough citizens so that they are not going to ask any advantage not enjoyed by any other American citizen.

I am constrained to object to all Indian claims bills which give the Indians an advantage over other citizens in their appeals to the Supreme Court.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, aside from that, there are other objections to this bill set out in the report of the Comptroller General. The only reason that I ask that the bill go over without prejudice is to give Members a chance to read the report. It is my purpose to object to this bill at the next call of the calendar.

Mr. PIERCE. This is my bill. I know all the conditions and the situation. The Klamath Indians owned a beautiful tract of timberland, 87,000 acres, which was taken from them in one of the timber frauds in Oregon by the Secretary of the Interior. It was stolen for less than 4 percent of its value. The Indians came here to Congress, through my predecessor, Mr. Sinnott, introduced a bill to give the Court of Claims the right to ascertain the facts, a jurisdictional act. That was 16 years ago. The suit was brought in the Court of Claims. It went to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court found, together with the Court of Claims, that this tract of land was worth \$2,980,000. The Indians were paid the magnificent sum of \$108,750. It was taken from them fraudulently and wrongfully. The Court said, however, that there was no way to give them redress except to have a new jurisdictional bill. I took up the fight. There never has been a more just, a squarer, or a fairer bill before the Congress. I am sure that upon examination the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Missouri will see the justice of this claim. I ask a few minutes of their time before the next consent day that I may talk personally to both of them. I know this bill is just and right.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to let it go over without prejudice, but the report shows there are of record over \$2,000,000 in advances to these Indians.

Mr. PIERCE. Not quite \$2,000,000. The property was worth nearly \$3,000,000. We do not claim the full \$3,000,000. The amount due the Indians is a little less than one million.

Mr. COCHRAN. The amount is \$2,207,329.50. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Comptroller's report is as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, April 20, 1936.

A-10096.

Hon. JOHN J. COCHRAN,

Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in
the Executive Departments, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to your letter of April 3, 1936, which was acknowledged by letter of April 4, 1936, requesting a report on H. R. 10001, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session, entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act authorizing certain tribes of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes', approved May 26, 1920", as follows:

"That in the suit numbered E-346 heretofore instituted in the Court of Claims by the Klamath and Moadoc Tribes and Yahoooskin Band of Snake Indians under an act entitled 'An act authorizing certain tribes of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes', approved May 26, 1920, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court and it is hereby authorized and directed to reinstate and retry said case and to hear and determine the claims of the plaintiffs on the merits, and to enter judgment thereon, irrespective of any release or settlement, and upon the present pleadings, evidence, and findings of fact, with the right of appeal, rather than by certiorari, to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party: *Provided*, That any payment heretofore made to the said Indians by the United States in connection with any release or settlement shall be charged as an offset, but shall not be treated as an estoppel."

The act of May 26, 1920 (41 Stat. 623), provided, in part, that all claims of whatsoever nature which the Klamath and Moadoc Tribes of Indians and the Yahoooskin Band of Snake Indians might have against the United States which had not theretofore been determined by the Court of Claims, might be submitted to the

court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, for determination of the amount, if any, due said Indians from the United States under treaties, agreements, or laws of Congress, or for the misappropriation of any of the funds of said Indians, or for the failure of the United States to pay said Indians any money or other property due; and that the Court of Claims should hear and determine all legal and equitable claims, if any, of said Indians against the United States, and to enter judgment thereon. The said act provided further that any payment which might be made upon any claim so submitted should not be pleaded as an estoppel, but might be pleaded as an offset in such suits or actions, and that the United States should be allowed credit for all sums, including gratuities, theretofore paid or expended for the benefit of said Indians or any band thereof.

Pursuant to the said act of May 26, 1920, the said Indians filed three petitions in the Court of Claims in one of which no. E-346, there was set up a claim for a tract of land located in the State of Oregon. No copy of the petition in that case was presented to this office for a report, but under date of June 19, 1928, this office forwarded to the Department of Justice in connection with case no. E-350 a report in detail of disbursements made by the United States under treaty and other than treaty appropriations. In the report of June 19, 1928, there were included possible offsets in the amount of \$2,382,435.49.

In an opinion rendered November 5, 1934, the Court of Claims dismissed the petition in case no. E-346 but found that the United States was entitled to set-offs under the act of May 26, 1920, supra, in amounts aggregating \$2,207,329.50, the same being a part of the amount reported by this office in case no. E-346 as disbursements under gratuity appropriations for the benefit of these Indians. In the opinion of November 5, 1934, in connection with the payment for the land which the Indians alleged was of a much greater value than the amount paid them, the court said:

"In this case we have not only a payment made and accepted, but a written release, comprehensive in terms, which was intended to and did extinguish any existing liability. No future claim could be based upon the transaction unless Congress waived the legal effect thereof. The issue here is not alone one of payment working an estoppel, but the setting aside of a release which admittedly closed the transaction and extinguished all liability under the claim. If Congress intended to nullify a release, it would have used language clearly evidencing that intention. In the choice of legal terms we cannot assume that Congress intended to set aside a release by using the words 'payment upon a claim.'"

And—

"We have made the findings after a careful analysis of the record, but inasmuch as in our opinion the special jurisdictional act does not confer upon the court authority to determine the claim, we do not discuss the same. The petition will be dismissed. It is so ordered."

In an opinion rendered December 9, 1935, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of November 5, 1934, of the Court of Claims, and stated in conclusion that "if plaintiffs are to have additional compensation, it must be obtained through legislation dealing with the merits or authorizing effective judicial determination."

There is nothing before this office suggesting why the Congress should now remove the bar of the payment, acceptance and release for the lands as enforced by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States in their opinions of November 5, 1934, and December 9, 1935, respectively, but whether the Congress shall do so is, of course, a question of policy for its determination. However, if such bar is removed, as proposed in the bill, it would seem appropriate that there be contained in the bill a specific requirement that the courts shall consider and allow as offset against any amount which may be recovered for the lands the gratuity expenditures made by the United States on behalf of these Indians which were determined by the Court of Claims, as above stated, to aggregate \$2,207,329.50 which have not been recouped to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. MCCALL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT NATCHEZ, MISS.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 689, H. R. 11729, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Natchez, Miss., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I was of the impression that this was another toll bridge. I never have liked toll bridges, and I distinctly dislike them now more than ever. I was going into Charleston, S. C., driving that bad, bad car you know that does so much damage around here, and had just run short of money. I spent the last few dimes I had for gasoline and oil. I did

not have any money, assuming that the best highway, the crack highway, from New York to Miami, Fla., so much advertised, would not have a toll bridge upon it; when, lo, and behold, I came to that great toll bridge just before you go into Charleston, S. C. I did not have any money. I offered to write a congressional check. I had my check book with me; but no. However, they said they would take a spare tire and then I could come back and get it for 65 cents. I told them I might need the tire, and I would not do that.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. It is worth 65 cents to drive over that bridge.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Natchez, Miss., authorized by be built by the city of Natchez and county of Adams, State of Mississippi, by the act of Congress approved August 30, 1935, are hereby extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Sec. 2. Section 19 (d) of such act of August 30, 1935, is amended by striking out the words "twenty years" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "thirty years."

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "the date of approval hereof" and insert "August 30, 1936."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BANKRUPTCY LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 149) to amend section 64 of the bankruptcy law of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision 4 of paragraph (b) of section 64 of the bankruptcy law be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"(4) wages due to workmen, clerks, traveling or city salesmen on salary or commission basis, whole or part time, or servants, which have been earned within 3 months before the date of the commencement of proceedings, not to exceed \$600 to each claimant."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "four" and insert "five."

Page 1, line 4, strike out "bankruptcy law" and insert "act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "(four)" and insert "(five)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to amend section 64 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto."

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11616, to fix the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a statement on that.

The SPEAKER. Objection has already been heard. The bill has gone off the calendar. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE OF CERTAIN WRITINGS AND RECORDS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11690, relating to the admissibility in evidence of certain writings and records made in the regular course of business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. ZIONCHECK, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. KENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my objection and I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill is intended to cure a condition that developed in Pennsylvania. A circuit judge in Pennsylvania sitting as a district judge—

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I think the gentleman is talking about a different bill. This is fixing the salary of J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. No.

This circuit judge, sitting as a trial judge, held that record books kept in the ordinary course, would not be admissible in evidence unless the Government produced the individual who had made the entry, who could testify with reference to the making of the entry, and so forth. Of course, according to the manner that books are now kept, many times entries are made by machines. It may be that a dozen or a half dozen people will make entries in a set of books and nobody will be able to swear that he made a given record.

Personally, I am ashamed to ask the House to pass this bill. This holding by this judge is ridiculous. It is worse than that, but that is the situation that has developed up there. I do not understand how any judge can hold, in view of what is generally accepted, that one must bring the identical person who made the identical entry, before that entry can be introduced in evidence where the books kept are regularly and properly kept in the ordinary course of business. But he has held it, and this bill has been introduced for the purpose of curing that situation.

Mr. KENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any writing or record, whether in the form of an entry in a book or otherwise, made as a memorandum or record of any act, transaction, occurrence, or event, shall be admissible in evidence in proof of said act, transaction, occurrence, or event, if it shall appear that it was made in the regular course of any business, and that it was the regular course of such business to make such memorandum or record at the time of such act, transaction, occurrence, or event or within a reasonable time thereafter. All other circumstances of the making of such writing or record, including lack of personal knowledge by the entrant or maker, may be shown to affect its weight, but they shall not affect its admissibility. The term "business" shall include business, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Apparently, Mr. Speaker, one of the most popular illusions that the American people are suffering from today is the illusion that has been deliberately created and built up by the master of fiction, J. Edgar Hoover, the great "G-man." Mr. Speaker, since Congress was kind enough to favor him by allowing his men to run around with guns, machine guns, and sawed-off shotguns, four "G-men" have been killed and eight gangsters, and we cannot find out how many innocent people were killed in the process. Dillinger! Dillinger did not know and could not know that about 17 young boys with shaking hands were all leveled on the place where he was to come, and they let him have it. He looked like a sieve when they got through with him. That is law and order. That is effective justice. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, if you

had happened to have been at that theater at the same time, and if you had gone out, you would have been killed. They did hit an innocent person.

But that is not the only case, Mr. Speaker. That was fine. Even Hearst praised them for it. So they continue to do that. An automobile with a gangster—it happened to be a gangster this time—tried to get away, so they sneaked up behind him and got him in ambush and they loaded that car up with holes. They killed the fellow all right. Real American justice! What if that had been a kidnaper? What if the little Lindbergh child had been in the bottom of that car in a sack? They would have gotten the Lindbergh baby. They could not have missed it. The dictator, J. Edgar Hoover!

It has been said, Mr. Speaker, or it has been rumored that he may know the answer to the Hauptmann murder.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Everybody in the world knows the answer to that; as pronounced by Jersey justice.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Jersey justice! Does it give cream or skimmed milk? Mr. Speaker, it is rumored that the great "G-man"—"G" not standing for God—may know under whose direction the ladder was built that convicted Hauptmann; that he may know why Hauptmann did not talk, because Hauptmann had nothing to say. He did not know anything.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from California is recognized in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I do not need that much time. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me we have come to a pretty pass when we must listen on the floor of this House to a defense of Dillinger, Hauptmann, and the gangsters. [Applause.]

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Who is defending Mr. Dillinger?

By unanimous consent, the pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORLAND RECLAMATION PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11538, for the relief of the Orland reclamation project, California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does this bill do?

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, this bill does four things: First, it permits the substitution of lands outside the project for lands inside the project to be excluded. The object of this is to exclude nonproductive gravel lands inside the project in order that they may be substituted by lands that can bear their part of the expense of the project.

Another provision is to change the time of payment of operation and maintenance charges so as to make them payable in advance instead of at the end of the year. In this way no annual appropriation by Congress will be required.

A third feature is to extend the time of payment on account of the new reservoir from 17 to 35 years. This is in line with the adjustments made on projects that came under the Adjustment Act of 1926.

The fourth provides for the extension of the canal to reach the new lands outside the project that may be taken in.

Mr. TABER. Will that be paid for at Government expense?

Mr. LEA of California. That will be paid out of the reclamation fund.

Mr. TABER. How much will it cost?

Mr. LEA of California. Thirty-five thousand dollars. There are about 3,000 acres inside that may be excluded in lieu of the lands that may be taken in from outside. These inside gravelly lands require too much water and fail to

produce sufficiently to bear their full proportionate share of the costs of the project.

This bill does not reduce or cancel any obligation of the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to execute or authorize the execution of amendatory contracts with the individual water users of the Orland reclamation project, California, by which (a) the time within which the cost of Stony Gorge Reservoir may be paid shall be 35 years in lieu of the 17 years allowed for such payment under existing contracts, the said annual payments to be graduated as the said Secretary may prescribe, and (b) any construction or operation and maintenance charges due from the individual water users and delinquent as of the date of this act, together with the accrued interest or penalties, may be added to their proportionate part of the cost of said reservoir.

SEC. 2. The said Secretary shall classify the lands of the Orland project and the owners of all lands found by the said Secretary to be permanently unproductive may, by supplemental agreement with the United States, be relieved of all liability for further operation and maintenance and construction charges on land so found to be permanently unproductive, and the credit for construction charges theretofore paid on such permanently unproductive lands may be transferred to other producing lands, as the owner of such permanently unproductive lands may designate in writing. The released water rights theretofore appurtenant to such permanently unproductive lands shall be transferred to other productive lands, as the said Secretary may designate and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. After the plan prescribed in section 4 hereof becomes effective, all operation and maintenance charges shall be estimated annually by the Secretary and collected in advance on the Orland project on or before January 1 of each year for that calendar year, and no water shall be delivered to any water user failing to make such advance payment. Should the estimate by the Secretary of the amount of the operation and maintenance charges for any calendar year or the collections from water users for such year prove to be too small, the water users shall be required to make a further payment in advance of the additional amount then estimated to be sufficient to meet the remainder of the operation and maintenance cost for that year, and the delivery of water shall not be continued (a) to the project unless said additional amount is paid to the United States, or (b) to any water user failing to pay his proportionate share (as determined by the Secretary) of such additional operation and maintenance cost. Overpayments resulting from too large estimates for any year shall be adjusted by credits upon succeeding years after the amount of the overpayment is ascertained.

SEC. 4. For all water users executing supplementary contracts as permitted herein their proportionate share, as determined by the said Secretary, of the operation and maintenance charges for the first year in which this plan is made effective for the Orland project, by the execution of this agreement by at least 90 percent of the water users of the project, as conclusively determined by the Secretary, shall be consolidated with the construction cost of the Stony Gorge Reservoir and paid when such construction cost is paid as herein permitted. Water users failing or refusing to execute such supplementary contracts shall not be accorded the benefit of this act, nor shall they receive the benefit of any moratory construction charge legislation enacted in 1936 or thereafter unless otherwise specifically directed in such moratory legislation.

SEC. 5. An appropriation of \$35,000 from the reclamation fund for the Orland project is hereby authorized to enable the Secretary to make the land classification provided for in section 2 hereof and to construct canals and other works necessary to conduct to new project lands the water supply to be released hereunder from permanently unproductive lands. The primary construction charge of \$55 per acre on such new lands shall be payable in installments as provided in section 2 of the act of August 13, 1914 (38 Stat. 687). The supplemental construction charges for the new land shall be the same as for the old land, except that each acre of new land shall be required to pay in addition its proportionate part, as determined by the Secretary, of the construction cost of new work as authorized in this section. The supplemental construction charges for the new land shall be payable in installments over a period of 35 years, the first of such installments to be due 1 year after the due date of the last installment of the original construction charge on the new land. The supplemental construction charge installments for the new land shall be graduated in the same manner as for the old land as provided in section 1 hereof. The dates for the payment of the construction charges provided for in sections 1 and 5 hereof shall be as fixed by the said Secretary.

SEC. 6. The said Secretary is also authorized to enter into a contract with the Orland Unit Water Users' Association, a corporation organized under the laws of California, modifying said corporation's contract of April 3, 1909, with the United States, if and so far as in the opinion of the said Secretary modification of said contract is requisite by reason of the execution of agreements between the United States and the individual stockholders of said corporation as authorized herein.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN ARMY POST EXCHANGES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11300, to provide that the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor in Army post exchanges and military establishments shall be subject to regulation by the Secretary of War.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the sponsor of this bill inform us whether it will allow intoxicating liquors to be sold in these places without the tax being paid?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I may state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the author of the bill is unavoidably absent and unable to be present today. I do not believe this bill would waive the payment of tax on any alcoholic beverages.

Mr. RICH. I ask this because they sell merchandise through these commissaries without the regular tax; for instance, a package of cigarettes can be bought there without the tax, and I am just wondering whether, if this bill should pass, they would be able to sell alcoholic liquors without paying the tax.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

IRRIGATION CHARGES WITHIN PROJECTS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1318, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and adjust irrigation charges on irrigation lands within projects on Indian reservations, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BEQUEST OF THE LATE HENRY H. ROGERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 10273, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept on behalf of the United States the bequest of the late Henry H. Rogers, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a similar Senate bill (S. 3720) will be substituted for the House bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept on behalf of the United States the collection of ship models, with glass exhibit cases, bequeathed the United States Naval Academy by the late Henry H. Rogers, of Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to carry out the purposes of section 1 of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 10273) was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF RAILROAD TRACKS, TRESTLE, AND RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE GULF POWER CO., PENSACOLA, FLA.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3395, to authorize the acquisition of the railroad tracks, trestle, and right-of-way of the Gulf Power Co. at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill does not cost the Government any money and has

been pending for years. It is simply clearing up the title to this railroad property and does not involve a dollar of expense to the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the United States, free from encumbrance and without cost to the United States, all the right, title, and interest of the Gulf Power Co. of Pensacola, Fla., in its railroad tracks located upon the United States Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; its railroad trestle, including railroad tracks thereon, across Bayou Grande, beginning at the northern end of said trestle and extending across said Bayou Grande to the said naval air station; and its right-of-way 40 feet wide upon which the northern end of said trestle is located, and extending from said northern end of the trestle to the north shore of said Bayou Grande, together with all sidings, equipment, and appurtenant structures.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRAVEL TO AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES BY CITIZENS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 33, to encourage travel to and within the United States by citizens of foreign countries, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MEMORIAL TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF UNITED STATES NAVY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3450, authorizing an appropriation for the erection of a memorial to the officers and men of the United States Navy who lost their lives as the result of a boiler explosion that totally destroyed the U. S. S. *Tulip* near St. Inigoes Bay, Md., on November 11, 1864, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF EUTAW SPRINGS, S. C.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 255, to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, in the State of South Carolina.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I withhold the objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman to give some good reason why he objects to this bill? It does not cost the Government anything and puts the Secretary of the Interior in the position to accept donations of land or money to take care of one of the most outstanding battlefields in the South. We have a favorable report from the Secretary and the matter has been passed upon by the Military Affairs Committee. It will not cost the Government anything.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DISTRIBUTION, PROMOTION, RETIREMENT, AND DISCHARGE OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 12032, to amend section 10 and to repeal section 16 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the distribution, promotion, retirement, and discharge of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811), and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the distribution, promotion, retirement, and discharge of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811), as provides: "and officers in the upper four-sevenths of the grades below brigadier general, subject to selection as established by the first section of this act, shall be eligible for consideration by selection boards and for promotion without regard to length of service in grade: *Provided*, That no officer of the Marine Corps shall be ineligible for consideration for promotion by reason of completion of length of commissioned service until he shall have been once considered by a selection board", is hereby amended to read as follows: "and until January 1, 1938, officers in the upper three-sevenths of the grades below brigadier general, subject to selection as established by the first section of this act, shall be eligible for consideration by selection boards without regard to length of service in grade: *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, no officer of the Marine Corps shall be ineligible for consideration by a selection board or for promotion by reason of completion of length of commissioned service or because of age without having at least once been considered by a selection board and if selected shall be eligible for promotion: *Provided further*, That officers of the Marine Corps of the grade of second lieutenant and above, except those appointed or serving as major general commandant, as assistant to the major general commandant, as the head of a staff department, or whose names appear on an eligible list for appointment as head of a staff department, shall not serve on duty in the Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C., more than 4 out of any 8 consecutive years unless the President shall determine that the public interests so require."

SEC. 2. That section 16 of the said act of May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811), be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. That officers of the Marine Corps in the grades of lieutenant colonel and major, who prior to June 30, 1935, have completed the designated periods of service for their respective grades, shall retain their eligibility for consideration for selection until June 30, 1936, and such officers who on that date are not on a promotion or retention list shall be transferred to the retired list: *Provided*, That a selection board appointed as provided by law shall be convened immediately after the approval of this act, which board, in recommending for promotion the number of officers of the grades of lieutenant colonel and major directed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with law, shall recommend, from the officers now on the active list in those grades, four officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel and nine officers of the grade of major, who held commissions in those grades, respectively, on May 28, 1934.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 13, strike out "except as herein otherwise provided" and insert "hereafter."

On page 2, line 18, strike out "if selected, shall be eligible for promotion" and insert "any officer of the Marine Corps now on a promotion list shall be eligible for promotion unless removed from said list in accordance with existing law."

On page 3, line 11, strike out "have."

Page 3, line 18, insert after the word "for" the words "selection for."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. MAAS: On page 2, line 22, after the word "that", insert a comma and "commencing with existing tours of duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 525, to enable the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the House joint resolution?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

APPOINTMENT OF ONE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2137, to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern, northern, and western districts of Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GASSAWAY. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I withhold my objection.

Mr. GASSAWAY. Mr. Speaker, may I make the statement that this is a bill which provides for the appointment of a roving judge in Oklahoma. That is, an itinerant judge to try cases in all the districts. This has been brought up by the judicial council, which approves of this additional judge. The Department of Justice approves it. I may say that we are at least 3 years behind with our docket down there due to the fact that a great deal of the land in Oklahoma is of Indian extraction so far as the titles are concerned. There has been the opening up of oil wells and all that and the lawyers are really in distress. I think we are entitled to this additional judge.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Being a lawyer myself I am glad to do anything to relieve the distress of lawyers, of course, but I may say that on the calendar today there are bills which will authorize, I think, about five additional district judges.

It seems rather unusual that all of a sudden we determine it necessary to increase the number of our judges throughout the United States. There is one here for Oklahoma, one for Kansas, and one for Kentucky, as I recall it. I, perhaps, would have no objection to these bills if a case were made out. The gentleman knows how easy it is to make out a case on this Consent Calendar, and so I am objecting for the purpose of calling the situation to the attention of the House, in order that the Judiciary Committee may, if, in its judgment, it sees fit to do so, put these in an omnibus bill, bring them out here, and give us an hour or half an hour, it does not make much difference how much time we have to discuss them, so long as we have a full understanding of the need for these judges.

I am protecting the gentleman from Oklahoma in this respect just as much as all the other Members of the House, because the charge has been made that you gentlemen over there, being in charge of legislation, are creating new jobs at the expense of the Federal judiciary. I do not think this is true—in fact, I am sure none of you would do it—and to prevent any stigma attaching to our actions with respect to Federal judges, I am objecting for the purpose of allowing the Judiciary Committee to embody this in one bill. We will then discuss all of them together and in this manner we can get the entire picture, instead of picking out a little bit here and a little bit there and trying to fill it all in and make sense.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. May I say to the gentleman that with regard to this particular bill, as I understand it, there has been a unanimous determination on the part of the Judiciary Committee, Republicans and Democrats, that the situation there requires this additional judge. I believe the record also shows that this judge has been recommended by the council made up of the chief justice and the presiding justice of each of the circuits. I think this is true.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes; the judicial council has made a recommendation.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Well, that is all I can say about it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object, Mr. Speaker.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 304 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3258, to amend section 304 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this bill?

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill would permit the Treasurer of the United States, in an emergency, to appoint one of his deputies to sign certain routine matters in the Treasury Department, and the bill appeals to me as a meritorious one.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 304 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 144), is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 304. The Treasurer may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize the Assistant Treasurer to act in the place and discharge any or all of the duties of the Treasurer of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint from among the personnel of the Treasurer's Office any person to be Acting Treasurer during the absence or illness of both the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer; and the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, on the recommendation of the Treasurer, appoint from among the clerks in the Treasurer's Office any one or more of said clerks to be a Special Assistant Treasurer, with authority to sign certificates of deposit, checks, letters, telegrams, and other official documents in connection with the business of the Treasurer's Office, and who shall serve in this capacity without additional salary: *Provided, however,* That no appointments shall be made under the provisions of this section until the official bond given by the Treasurer shall be made in terms to cover and apply to the acts and defaults of every person appointed hereunder. Each person so appointed shall, moreover, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct in like cases of the Treasurer."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECTIONS 109 AND 113 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE AND SECTION 190 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3781, limiting the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oregon withhold his objection for a moment? I think the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary desires to make a statement.

Mr. MOTT. I withhold my objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the importance of what is in the minds of the gentlemen who are objecting to this bill. Of course, we hope to bring it to your attention again, and for that reason I want to make a very brief statement. The bill is going over, I understand, but here is what the measure does and this is the reason for the bill:

Mr. MacLean was connected with the Attorney General's office, and while in that office familiarized himself with this particular matter with reference to which it is desired to employ him. The plain, practical proposition is this: When the Attorney General goes out to employ somebody, as he must, I understand, to take this matter up, the question is whether he should employ this man, who is already familiar with the case, or employ somebody who is not familiar with it. This bill does just one thing. It permits the employment of Mr. MacLean in this particular case and prevents that particular employment from changing his general status with reference to the legislative propositions which deal with the right of persons engaged for the Government taking claims against the Government, and as my colleague reminds me, MacLean won the case in the lower court.

I thank you for the privilege of making this statement now, because I know the measure is going over.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman who has the floor yield to me?

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I may say for the information of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee that I have information which the gentleman should have not pertaining to this particular bill but pertaining to one almost identical with it, which was passed during my absence.

There was a man by the name of Calhoun who had some cases against the Government. He had all of his money invested, and they needed this man that I speak of in the worst way because of his expert advice. He was the only man available.

So a bill was passed by the Senate and passed by the House and signed by the President, and this gentleman appears at the Department of Justice arrayed in a cutaway coat, striped trousers, and a daisy or a gardenia. He was somewhat astonished because there were no photographers or newspapermen there when he was to take the oath of office.

Then he was more astonished when there was no oath of office to take.

He was asked what he was going to do. Well, the Department could not get along without him, you know, but they did not know what he was to do, so they inquired. They assumed that by his appearing at the war-risk department it was something that was connected with the war-risk litigation. They asked him, "What do you know about it?" And he said that he knew all about it, generally speaking. They said, "Have you read the act?" And he said, "No; I haven't had time." They asked him what he knew about section 19. He did not know, but he was willing to learn. He broke down—

Mr. WOLCOTT. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOTT. I object.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

VALIDATING PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3687) to validate payments and to relieve the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army on account of payments made to Reserve officers on active duty for rental allowances.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I object.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I will.

Mr. McSWAIN. This bill is to correct technical errors made by disbursing officers in payments to Reserve officers on duty with the C. C. C. It is to validate payments and relieve the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Army on account of payments made to Reserve officers on active duty with the C. C. C. for rental allowances paid to them on the ground that the payments were lawful. The Secretary of War has determined that these payments are not technically legal. This involves a small sum of money which was paid to the officers in charge of the C. C. C. I hope the gentleman will see the reasonableness of it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, the reason I am objecting to this is that if you set a precedent for the Government to pay for the mistakes of its employees, there is no end to what the cost to the United States will be. It goes on back to the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman let me explain to him that there was a bill before our committee seeking to confer the power to allow such payments to be made general, but the committee turned it down. That was a general bill. This particular bill seemed to us to be so righteous and so fair that it ought to be passed, because these Reserve officers will have to pay the money back, and they are not able to do it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. The trouble with a bill like this is that it is like the camel getting his nose under the tent. If this bill passes, then someone will come around, some other and larger group, and will say, "Look what you did to these others; is not this a country of equal justice; why should somebody be treated like birds and others like fowls and others like fish and others like fishhooks?" Mr. Speaker, I object.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE, EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF KENTUCKY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3344) to appoint one additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. McLEAN. Certainly.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, in the Seventy-first Congress a bill was introduced to create an additional district in the State of Kentucky. That bill was favorably reported by the committee. The minority report was signed by the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and stated as follows:

We respectfully differ with the majority of the committee on the method they have adopted to grant relief from crowded court conditions in Kentucky. Some relief may be justified, but if those affected are to be consulted or believed, it should be given by the naming of an additional judge to serve the whole State and not by any creation of a new district. . . .

Several judgeships have been created to serve more than one district as the needs demanded, and have proven highly satisfactory, as testified to by the judges so arranged in South Carolina, Alabama, and elsewhere. Places can be added for holding court as they are needed under this plan, just as they are provided under a new district, and with much more economy as to officials and employees than a new district would require.

This bill merely provides for an additional judge. It does not provide for any of the additional machinery of justice. We all know that the jurisdiction of the United States courts has been greatly increased by reason of the activities of the National Government. Justice delayed is justice denied.

On the facades of the great building where sits the Supreme Court of the United States there are these splendid inscriptions:

Equal justice under law.
Justice the guardian of liberty.

But justice is never equal under the law and justice is not the guardian of liberty unless it is expeditiously administered.

One of the reasons assigned by Hamlet for "shuffling off this mortal coil" was the law's delay.

We have experienced this delay in the United States district courts of Kentucky.

The Constitution of the United States provides that in criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, and the enjoyment of that right is often as important in civil cases as in criminal prosecutions.

There should be some additional places in the eastern part of Kentucky where this court should be held.

This could be very easily accomplished if an additional judge is appointed.

In Covington, the second largest city in the State, and where there are in unbroken settlement in Kenton and Campbell Counties 175,000 people, there is no marshal and it is difficult, indeed, to obtain provisional remedies because of the lack of adequate officers and organization.

Upon the speedy enforcement of the law depends the strength of our institutions, and certainly the National Government should provide an adequate number of judges to administer the law after sufficient consideration, and expeditiously.

The dockets of Kentucky are crowded, justice is delayed, the litigants suffer.

This bill has been passed by the Senate and reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House. It has been approved by the Bar Association of Kentucky and the people generally are much interested in its passage.

I hope the gentlemen will withdraw their objections.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TO VALIDATE CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO RESERVE OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3688) to validate payments and to relieve disbursing officers' accounts of payments made to Reserve officers promoted while on active duty.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

LOANING BLANKETS, ETC., TO UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11302) to authorize the Secretary of War to lend to the reunion committee of the United Confederate Veterans 3,000 blankets, olive drab, no. 4,

1,500 canvas cots, to be used at their annual encampment to be held at Shreveport, La., in June 1936.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Yes.

Mr. McSWAIN. It has been the invariable practice of Congress for nearly 16 years to my certain knowledge, to allow the use of cots, blankets, and so forth, to these national reunions of the Confederate Veterans and of the Grand Army of the Republic and similar Nation-wide organizations. There never has been any objection to it in all these years.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Who pays for the freight when these things are sent down?

Mr. McSWAIN. The expenses are paid by the committee having the matter in charge. They are required to give a bond.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Does the Government pay for the transportation?

Mr. McSWAIN. Oh, no.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Yes, Mr. Speaker, if I cannot get some information which the report does not show.

Mr. McSWAIN. We will be glad to give the gentleman the information.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. But I want other information.

Mr. McSWAIN. What is it? I shall be glad to answer any questions I can.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Is this done every year?

Mr. McSWAIN. Every year since I have been here—15 years.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Would it not be cheaper for the Government to give this property to them so that they could haul it around themselves wherever they go?

Mr. McSWAIN. No, indeed. The fact is that the committees are required to give bond to cover all expenses.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The gentleman is not answering the question.

Mr. McSWAIN. I said no; it would not be cheaper, because it is a good thing for the property to be unpacked to see that weevils, moths, and other insects do not injure or destroy it.

The regular order was demanded.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object for the time being.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ENLARGEMENT OF GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 12009, to authorize the enlargement of Governors Island and consenting to the use of a portion thereof as a landing field for the city of New York and its environs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MERRITT of New York. Will the gentleman reserve his objection and let that bill go over without prejudice?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No. New York Harbor belongs to two States.

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object if the gentleman will yield for a question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF AIR CORPS RESERVE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11920, to increase the efficiency of the Air Corps Reserve.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call to active duty, with their consent, for periods of not more than 5 years, such number of Army Air Corps Reserve officers as may deem necessary, not to exceed 1,350.

SEC. 2. Upon the termination of such a period of active duty of not less than 3 years in duration, such Air Corps Reserve officers shall be paid a lump sum of \$500, which sum shall be in addition to any pay and allowances which they may otherwise be entitled to receive.

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws insofar as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, strike out lines 3 and 4 and insert:

"SEC. 3. The sixth proviso of section 2, act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 781), is hereby amended by striking out the words 'Whenever used in this act a flying officer in time of peace is defined as one who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft', and by substituting in lieu thereof the following: 'A flying officer in time of peace is defined as one who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft or one who has received an aeronautical rating as an aircraft observer: *Provided*, That in time of peace no one may be rated as an aircraft observer unless he has previously qualified as a pilot: *Provided further*, That any officer rated as an aircraft observer in time of war must subsequently qualify as a pilot before he can qualify as an observer in time of peace following such war.'

"SEC. 4. The President is authorized to appoint to temporary rank in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major, without vacating their permanent commissions, such numbers of officers of the Regular Army Air Corps as the Secretary of War, from time to time, may determine as necessary to meet the administrative, tactical, technical, and training needs of the Air Corps; the then resulting numbers in each grade, permanent and temporary, to be further increased by 5 percent to meet the additional needs of the War Department for Air Corps officers: *Provided*, That such temporary appointments shall be made in order of seniority of the appointees in each grade in accordance with their standing on the relative rank list of Air Corps officers in their permanent grade, and that when an officer holding a temporary appointment under the provisions of this section becomes entitled to permanent promotion his temporary appointment shall be vacated: *Provided further*, That all Air Corps officers temporarily advanced in grade take rank in the grade to which temporarily advanced after officers holding such grade through permanent appointment, and among themselves in the order in which they stand on the relative rank list of Air Corps officers in their permanent grade: *Provided further*, That Air Corps officers temporarily appointed under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the pay, flying pay, and allowances pertaining to the grade to which temporarily appointed: *And provided further*, That no officer holding temporary rank under the provisions of this act shall be eligible to command outside his own corps except by seniority under his permanent commission.

"SEC. 5. The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint from among the permanent colonels and lieutenant colonels of the Air Corps who are 'flying officers' as defined herein, or as may hereafter be defined, a commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force with the rank of major general, and such number of wing commanders with the rank of brigadier general as may be determined by the Secretary of War. Officers temporarily appointed under the provisions of this section shall hold such temporary appointments until relieved by order of the President. Such temporary appointments shall not vacate the permanent commissions of the appointees nor create vacancies in the grades in which they are permanently commissioned: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to exclude the assignment to Air Corps tactical or other appropriate commands of qualified permanent general officers of the line who are 'flying officers' as defined herein, or as may hereafter be defined.

"SEC. 6. Such laws and parts of laws as may be inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Air Corps."

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES IN CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8050, to authorize the acquisition of land for military purposes in San Bernardino and Kern Counties, Calif., and for other purposes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withdraw that temporarily?

Mr. TABER. I will withdraw it temporarily.

GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 233, providing for the participation of the United States in the Great Lakes Exposition to be held in the State of Ohio during the year 1936, and authorizing the President to invite the Dominion of Canada to participate therein, and for other purposes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Is that bill not on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is, but this is an emergency matter and it must be acted upon right away.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I will withdraw my reservation of objection.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas there is to be held in the city of Cleveland, State of Ohio, during the year 1936 an exposition to be known as the Great Lakes Exposition, dealing with industrial, agricultural, commercial, educational, and cultural progress of the eight States bordering upon the Great Lakes, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and

Whereas the city of Cleveland has made available 140 acres of land centrally located, its public hall, its lakeside exhibition hall, and its stadium, valued at more than \$20,000,000, its adjacent streets and properties, its lake-front grounds, and its water-front privileges on Lake Erie; and

Whereas the exposition has been incorporated not for profit and has been amply underwritten; and

Whereas such exposition is worthy and deserving of the support and encouragement of the United States; and the United States has aided and encouraged such expositions in the past: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to invite the Dominion of Canada to participate in such proposed exposition.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a commission, to be known as the United States Great Lakes Exposition Commission, and hereinafter referred to as the "Commission", and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, such other persons as in their discretion they may add; which Commission shall serve without additional compensation and shall represent the United States in connection with the holding of the Great Lakes Exposition in the State of Ohio during the year 1936.

SEC. 3. There is hereby created a United States Commissioner General for the Great Lakes Exposition, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed one assistant commissioner for said Great Lakes Exposition, to be appointed by the Commissioner General, with the approval of the Commission herein designated, and to receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed \$7,500 per annum. The salary and expenses of the Commissioner General and such staff as he may require shall be paid out of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this joint resolution, for such period prior to the opening of the exposition as the Commissioner may determine, for the duration of the exposition, and not to exceed a 6-month period following the closing thereof.

SEC. 4. The Commission shall prescribe the duties of the United States Commissioner General and shall delegate such powers and functions to him as it shall deem advisable, in order that there may be exhibited at the Great Lakes Exposition by the Government of the United States, its executive departments, independent offices, and establishments such articles and materials and documents and papers as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in the advancement of industry, science, invention, agriculture, the arts, and peace, and demonstrating the nature of our institutions, particularly as regards their adaptation to the needs of the people.

SEC. 5. The Commission and the Commissioner General are authorized to appoint, without regard to the civil-service laws, such clerks, stenographers, and other assistants as may be necessary, and to fix their salaries in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase such materials, contract for such labor and other services as are necessary, including the preparation of exhibit plans. The Commissioner General may exercise such powers as are delegated to him by the Commission as hereinbefore provided, and in order to facilitate the functioning of his office may subdelegate such powers (authorized or delegated) to the Assistant Commissioner or others in the employ

of or detailed to the Commission as may be deemed advisable by the Commission.

Sec. 6. The heads of the various executive departments and independent offices and establishments of the Government are authorized to cooperate with said Commissioner General in the procurement, installation, and display of exhibits, and to lend to the Commission and the Great Lakes Exposition, with the knowledge and consent of said Commissioner General such articles, specimens, and exhibits which said Commissioner General shall deem to be in the interest of the United States and in keeping with the purposes of such exposition, to be placed with the science exhibit or other exhibits to be shown under the auspices of such Commission or the Great Lakes Exposition, to contract for such labor or other services as shall be deemed necessary, and to designate officials or employees of their departments or branches to assist said Commissioner General. At the close of the exposition, or when the connection of the Government of the United States therewith ceases, said Commissioner General shall cause all such property to be returned to the respective departments and branches from which taken, and any expenses incident to the restoration, modification, and revision of such property to a condition which will permit its use at subsequent expositions, fairs, and other celebrations, and for the continued employment of personnel necessary to close out the fiscal and other records and prepare the required reports of the participating organizations, may be paid from the appropriation authorized herein; and if the return of such property is not feasible, he may, with the consent of the department or branch from which it was taken, make such disposition thereof as he may deem advisable and account therefor.

Sec. 7. The sum of \$275,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall remain available until expended for the purposes of this joint resolution and any unexpended balances shall be covered back into the Treasury of the United States. Subject to the provisions of this joint resolution and any subsequent act appropriating the money authorized herein, the Commission is authorized to make any expenditures or allotments deemed necessary by it to fulfill properly the purposes of this joint resolution and to allocate such sums to the Great Lakes Exposition for expenditure by such body as the Commission deems necessary and proper in carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution. And, subject to the provisions of this joint resolution and any subsequent act appropriating the money authorized herein, the Commission is authorized to rent such space, not to exceed 30,000 square feet, without regard to the provisions of section 322 of Public Act No. 212, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as it may deem adequate to carry out effectively the provisions of this joint resolution during the period of the exposition. The appropriation authorized under this joint resolution shall be available for the selection, purchase, preparation, assembling, transportation, installation, arrangement, safekeeping, exhibition, demonstration, and return of such articles and materials as the Commission may decide shall be included in such Government exhibit and in the exhibits of the Great Lakes Exposition; for the compensation of said Commissioner General, Assistant Commissioner, and other officers and employees of the Commission in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Government employed by or detailed for duty with the Commission, and for actual traveling expenses, including travel by air, and for per diem in lieu of actual subsistence at not to exceed \$5 per day: *Provided*, That no such Government official or employee so designated shall receive a salary in excess of the amount which he has been receiving in the department or branch where employed, plus such reasonable allowance for travel, including travel by air, and subsistence expenses as may be deemed proper by the Commissioner General; for telephone service, purchase or rental of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, their accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, uniforms, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers and all other appropriate publications, and ice and drinking water for office purposes: *Provided further*, That payment for telephone service, rents, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and other similar purposes, may be made in advance; for the purchase and hire of passenger-carrying automobiles, their maintenance, repair, and operation, for the official use of said Commissioner General and Assistant Commissioner in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as required; for printing and binding; for entertainment of distinguished visitors; and for all other expenses as may be deemed necessary by the Commission to fulfill properly the purposes of this joint resolution. All purchases, expenditures, and disbursements of any moneys made available by authority of this joint resolution shall be made under the direction of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission, without release of responsibility as hereinbefore stipulated, may delegate these powers and functions to said Commissioner General, and said Commissioner General, with the consent of the Commission, may subdelegate them: *Provided further*, That the Commission or its delegated representative may allot funds authorized to be appropriated herein to any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government with the consent of the heads thereof, for direct expenditure by such executive department, independent office, or establishment, for the purpose of defraying any expenditure which may be incurred by such executive department, independent office, or establishment in executing the duties and functions delegated by the Commission. All accounts and vouchers covering expenditures

shall be approved by said Commissioner General or by such assistants as the Commission may designate except for such allotments as may be made to the various executive departments, independent offices, and establishments for direct expenditure; but these provisions shall not be construed to waive the submission of accounts and vouchers to the General Accounting Office for audit, or permit any obligations to be incurred in excess of the amount authorized herein: *And provided further*, That in the construction of exhibits requiring skilled and unskilled labor, the prevailing rate of wages, as provided in the act of March 3, 1931, shall be paid.

Sec. 8. The Commissioner General, with the approval of the Commission, may receive contributions from any source to aid in carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution, but such contributions shall be expended and accounted for in the same manner as the funds authorized to be appropriated by this joint resolution. The Commissioner General is also authorized to receive contributions of material, or to borrow material or exhibits, and to accept the services of any skilled and unskilled labor that may be available through State or Federal relief organizations, to aid in carrying out the general purposes of this joint resolution. At the close of the exposition or when the connection of the Government of the United States therewith ceases, the Commissioner General shall dispose of any such portion of the material contributed as may be unused, and return such borrowed property; and, under the direction of the Commission, dispose of any structures which may have been constructed and account therefor: *Provided*, That all disposition of materials, property, etc., shall be at public sale to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Commission to transmit to Congress, within 6 months after the close of the exposition, a detailed statement of all expenditures, and such other reports as may be deemed proper, which reports shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference. Upon the transmission of such report to Congress the Commission established by and all appointments made under the authority of this joint resolution shall terminate.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 10, after the word "agriculture", insert the word "and."

Page 2, line 11, strike out the words "such other persons as in their discretion may add."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR CEMETERY PURPOSES IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute to make an explanation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am asking this 1 minute to explain the very great urgency for action today on Calendar No. 723, H. R. 10847, to authorize the acquisition of land in the vicinity of New York City, N. Y., for cemetery purposes for United States soldiers and former soldiers. The report is that the existing cemetery facilities will be completely exhausted by June 1. This bill ought to be passed today and rushed to the Senate, so that arrangements may be made to acquire immediately additional ground. I am saying this in great earnestness because it is a matter of emergency and of serious importance.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, for the immediate consideration of H. R. 10847, to authorize the acquisition of land for cemetery purposes in the vicinity of New York City, N. Y.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McSWAIN]?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how many dead soldiers are there around that are not buried now?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McSWAIN. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. There are not over 200 graves left, and they use about 100 graves a month. Within 2 months' time there will be no place to bury these veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise such suitable lands in the vicinity of New York City

as in his judgment are required for enlargement of existing national cemetery facilities, and the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I insist on the point of order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman withdraw that for a moment?

Mr. TABER. I am willing to withdraw it to allow the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LAMBETH] to come in, but it is costing about \$500,000 a minute to withdraw it. I will withdraw the point, Mr. Speaker, to allow the chairman of the Committee on Printing to submit his proposition.

HEARINGS ON REVENUE ACT OF 1936

Mr. LAMBETH. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 48

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed for its use 2,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the said committee during the current session on the bill entitled "The Revenue Act of 1936."

Mr. LAMBETH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the concurrent resolution.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a unanimous-consent request, and that is that business on Calendar Wednesday this week may be dispensed with.

We are very anxious to take up the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Mr. BIERMANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the majority leader going to have any day set aside for the consideration of the omnibus claims bills?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let me answer the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I am getting tired of hearing this same question propounded every day.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not tired of hearing it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Go ahead.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Iowa must understand, I hope he will accept my assurance that I am trying to find an opportunity to have the omnibus private claims bills considered. I should not have consented to the memorial day being set for tomorrow had my attention been called to the fact that was the regular day for the consideration of these bills. So far as I am concerned, I shall be delighted to meet here next Saturday to consider these bills, but the gentleman knows what the program is. We regard it as a matter of considerable importance to dispose of the tax bill, these appropriation bills, and the relief bill. The gentleman is not meeting with any opposition on my part to the consideration of this calendar. I would be delighted, I may say to the gentleman in all candor, to try to get it up by submitting a request.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I notice only a few thousand dollars is involved in this bill. I think we can save time and our tempers by raising a collection around here and getting this claim paid off. I will contribute.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

LXXX—363

Mr. RICH. The gentleman spoke of the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that last year we appropriated for this Department \$77,000,000. The bill passed by the House this year carried \$81,221,000, but as it comes back to us from the Senate the amount has been raised to \$170,000,000, an increase of 110 percent. If we pass this bill as sent to us by the Senate, it will include one item which, while asking for only \$200,000 now, will cost over \$20,000,000 before it is completed.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky, for 2 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. BLACKNEY (at the request of Mr. MAPES), indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MITCHELL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes on Wednesday after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his request for the present. I shall be glad to confer with him about it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address which I delivered at a Jefferson Day banquet in Charleroi, Pa., on April 14:

We are gathered here tonight to honor the birthday of one of our country's most illustrious citizens—the man to whom more than all others we are obligated for national greatness, solidarity, and a status as individuals which makes us the envy of most of the earth.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the titans of history. He gave the world a new philosophy of government founded upon the theory that government to be practical should be conducted in the interest of all the people and be participated in by all the people. He was the champion of the rights of the masses as opposed to the privileges of the classes.

Time—that relentless annihilator of all that is unsound and unfit—has proven the value and soundness of his philosophy. It is a matter of record that every leader of our Nation, regardless of his political faith, has turned to it during national crises in order to save the Nation. Jackson's political philosophy came from Jefferson. Lincoln's "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" had its genesis in the principles of Jefferson. So did Theodore Roosevelt's "right of the people to rule." Woodrow Wilson borrowed heavily from Jefferson's deathless ideals during the trying days of the World War. Today even Franklin D. Roosevelt is adopting them to the needs and conditions of the times.

Jefferson's philosophy of government was utterly his own. History afforded him no similar pattern from which to copy or draw upon. In fact, all that history could show him was a record of tyranny, oppression, bloodshed, and the ruthless theory that might was right and that most men were born to be serfs. To him this was all wrong. He held that all men were free and equal and merited a place in the sun. Looking back today, it is amazing that he was able to have his theories considered, much less adopted.

Never an eloquent speaker but a prolific writer and a tireless student, he was entirely separated from the least suspicion of demagoguery. His modesty is best illustrated by his remarks at the French court where he had gone as American Minister: "I have not come to replace Franklin but rather to succeed him." He was not one to play to the grandstands. His works and his ideals spoke for themselves by the power of their logic and their conformity to reason. "He stood for freedom, a boundless faith in the potentialities and the ultimate supremacy of the masses—for democracy and the equality of the human race. His creed

was in the Declaration of Independence. His life was its embodiment."

Never did man come to the Presidency better trained. He had served in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was a member of the Continental Congress. He served as Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Secretary of State, and Vice President. In the Declaration of Independence he wrote the birth certificate of the United States of America. He had a first-hand knowledge of the foreign affairs of this Nation and an intimate personal contact with its domestic affairs—industrially, economically, politically, and socially. From the very first his viewpoint was national and his determination was for popular government. His vision was proved by the Louisiana Purchase and the expeditions he encouraged to explore the West. He knew the Pacific Ocean would soon be the western boundary of the growing Republic.

During the real formation of the Nation—namely, the adoption of our Constitution—his hand and genius molded that document into an instrument of government, popular and not autocratic in form. At this time our two major political parties came into being. The school of thought represented by Alexander Hamilton sought to establish a government founded upon the autocracy of the classes. Hamilton's forces were well organized and brought to the convention a constitution already drafted which they intended to railroad through. It provided for a President and Senators elected for life. Members of the House were to be elected for 3 years. Governors of the various States were to be appointed by the Federal Government and were also to serve for life, as were the judiciary officials. The veto of the President or Governor was to be final. The Senate could declare war, and the ballot was restricted by property ownership.

Jefferson brought to the Convention only his faith in the people and his diplomatic genius. He knew that time was his ally, and, by his logic and reason, one by one, his ideas were written into the Constitution, and it was written an instrument of popular government. It is interesting to note that the only concession to the Hamiltonians was the life tenure in office for judicial officials. Since that time our Constitution has stood—the only bulwark of the people against the onslaught of the privileged classes.

Let us compare our Nation as it was when Jefferson established his theory of government and as it is today. Then we were a fringe of States along the Atlantic seaboard. Today we stretch from ocean to ocean. Then we had less than 3,000,000 population, for the most part of Anglo-Saxon derivation. Today we have more than 120,000,000, composed of the blood of all the nations of the world. In those days our principal industry was agriculture. Today every known industry functions within our borders. Then we had very few enormously rich and very few wretchedly poor. Today we have many enormously rich and many, many more wretchedly poor—so poor, in fact, as to be bordering on actual starvation were it not for Federal aid. Then there were a few well-educated, but the masses were mostly illiterate. Today the difference in education is not so great.

During Jefferson's time the largest percent of our population was practically self-sustaining. Land was cheap and plentiful and each community produced almost everything it needed. Today we are practically interdependent upon each other for our livelihood and certainly dependent upon the aristocracy of wealth for greater opportunities than a mere living. In those days they had the Hamiltonians, who upheld class privilege. Today we have the Liberty Leaguers embattled in defense of the same principle.

We hear a great deal of mourning today that the Democratic Party has deserted the principles of Thomas Jefferson. Strange to say, it comes from those who have always been exponents of the Hamiltonian idea. They would like the people of this Nation to believe that they are the real unadulterated, thoroughbred champions of the people. Why are they so suddenly solicitous regarding Jeffersonian doctrines? Let me tell you how it comes about. Sometime after it became quite apparent that Hoover's meadows in the streets were going to be quite as complete failures as were his chickens in every pot and cars in every garage, the Republican board of strategy recalled how they had fooled the people of this Nation for ever so many years by pretending to represent the policies of Abraham Lincoln.

Of course, most of us know that they had never followed these principles since the day of his assassination, nor had they even consistently been behind him during his tenure of office. It was a good bait, however, with which to catch the not inconsiderable Negro vote. It was a good trick as long as it worked. By the way, can you picture Lincoln, that man who had such a deep love for the common people, at a Liberty League dinner? He would have been even more out of place than was Al Smith.

The board of strategy quickly realized from the results of the 1932 election that the people had become educated to the fact that the Republican Party no more represented Lincoln's idea of government than they did those of Voltaire. Bewildered in defeat they decided to go further back into history and fasten onto the shade of someone with whom the people were seemingly not so well acquainted. It almost baffles understanding, but they selected the finest Democrat of all time and then, like vain men blowing at windmills, tried to sell the country on the idea that President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party has renounced the Jeffersonian principle.

They also decided to raise the cry of State rights, freedom of the press, and freedom of the individual; to cease to wave the bloody shirt and wrap themselves in the Constitution. In their desperation they even conceived the despicable idea of issuing millions of sets of poster stamps consisting of ridiculous carica-

tures of President Roosevelt. These were to be added to letters by the faithful. How quickly they changed their minds about this when the temper of the people made itself known! By any means, fair or foul, apparently, they seemed bent on trying to destroy the faith of the Nation in the most popular President this Nation has ever had since the time of Jefferson.

Then there came that Liberty League dinner at which the speaker of the evening was the very man against whom 8 years ago they had raised the skull and crossbones of religious prejudice. Did it mean anything to them that the Constitution guaranteed religious freedom? Not so! Let us, as our erstwhile friend, Al Smith, says, examine the record. The record will tell us whether or not we have fallen into evil ways. Jefferson advocated a government in the interest of the masses and not the classes. Can anyone deny that Franklin D. Roosevelt is not doing everything within his power for the common people whom years of republicanism had almost submerged into the abyss of despair?

Let those who object to changes in government remember the immortal words of Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence—"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." These words prove that Jefferson realized that it is necessary for government to keep pace with changing economic and social conditions.

Jefferson, in his vision and wisdom, saw this Nation expanding until it reached from ocean to ocean. He knew that from utter necessity methods of government must change to meet the demands of territorial expansion, and he also knew the same of our inevitable industrial expansion. He knew that the Constitution was for the welfare of the Nation, and that to accomplish its purpose it must be elastic. He even admitted, when he purchased the Louisiana Territory, that he stretched it until it cracked. Show me a man today who dares to say he was not justified in that purchase.

A practical farmer, Jefferson clearly saw what floods and dust storms are teaching us in bitter lessons today—that poorly and ignorantly handled soil becomes a great national disaster.

In 1813, writing about his own farm, he said: "Our country is hilly and we have been in the habit of plowing in straight rows, whether up or down hill or however they lead, and our soil was all rapidly running into the rivers. We now plow horizontally, following the curvature of the hills and hollows on dead level, however crooked the lines may be. Every furrow thus acts as a reservoir to receive and retain the waters, all of which go to the benefit of the growing plant instead of running off into the streams."

Now, a century and a quarter later, we are writing his principle of soil conservation into national law.

It must be recognized that there are certain fundamental principles which cannot change if popular government is to survive. Time and conditions may make necessary administrative changes in keeping these fundamental principles alive, but the great ideals of human freedom for which Thomas Jefferson stood are still as vital as ever.

Government is only a means to an end. Its form is immaterial, and its value can only be weighed by its contribution to the people in the way of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In the final analysis, the objective of government must be the happiness and contentment of the majority of the people. To this end, neither property nor contract rights can be absolute.

If, by exercising personal freedom, an individual were able to use his property to the detriment of his fellow men, then freedom would have given way to license and privilege. The rights of society must always continue to be paramount to the rights of the individual, else society will cease to exist.

Let us remember that the most severe critics are those who have either never tried or else who have tried and failed. Witness Mr. Hoover. Criticism becomes malignant in proportion to the passions of the critic or else helpful when his attacks are motivated by good intent.

Woodrow Wilson said, "The immortality of Thomas Jefferson does not consist in any one of his achievements, but in his attitude toward mankind." That quotation will apply as well to Jackson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, or indeed toward any great world leader. The happiness, contentment, and well-being of the majority of the people is the sole reason for the existence of government. Jefferson, in all of his works and writings, recognized this fact and labored toward that end. Although we know that he believed in as little government as possible, we also know that he believed in all that was necessary to accomplish the welfare of the people.

Let the press of this Nation plaster the front pages with dire prophecies, but the financial pages with their records of increasing dividends contradict this propaganda. Let the children freed from labor, the bank depositors whose savings have been guaranteed, the boys in the C. C. C. camps, the home owners of the land, the laboring man, the honest investor who has been protected, the farmer with his increased income, the people from the homes and firesides of this Nation testify to the attitude of Franklin D. Roosevelt toward his fellow man. They are the vast majority of "we, the people of the United States", for whom the Constitution was written.

Theodore Roosevelt summed up the present situation and the personality of his illustrious cousin in a manner which could have been no more fitting if he had written it for the express time and individual:

"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least falls while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

CONGRESSMAN GREEN'S RECORD

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a statement of the services in Congress of my colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Florida, the Honorable R. A. (Lex) GREEN, has a record of achievement which is worthy of our commendation. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following statement of Mr. GREEN's record and services:

The value of a Member of Congress rests largely in his understanding of the needs of his people and of the Nation; his vision to foresee the needs of the future and to meet these needs by appropriate action. His value is tested not by the number of bills introduced, but by the importance, directly and indirectly, of such bills, and their bearing upon legislation finally enacted.

During his service in Congress Mr. GREEN has proposed many bills of great importance. Among these measures are the following:

CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA

In his campaign for Congress 12 years ago, he promised his constituents to work for a canal across Florida, connecting the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. On February 1, 1926, a few weeks after he was sworn in as a Member of Congress, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, he introduced H. R. 8742 which provided for preliminary examination of the proposed waterway across Florida. This bill was included in the general river and harbor bill and passed.

Upon completion of preliminary examinations by the War Department, he introduced on February 7, 1930, H. R. 9650 which provided for actual physical survey of the proposed canal across Florida. This bill passed, became a law, and surveys involving the expenditure of about \$400,000 and several years' work by the Board of Army Engineers were made.

Upon the basis of this survey, on January 3, 1935, he introduced H. R. 2785 providing for actual construction of a sea-level ship canal across northern Florida, connecting the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

During the past 11 years he has traveled, at his own expense, to different parts of the United States and addressed many audiences, including the National Waterways Association, in the interest of this project. At Wilmington, N. C., October 7, 1930, speaking before the twenty-third annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in part he said:

Today the most important inland waterway project of the United States is the proposed canal across north Florida, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico. The canal across Florida is the missing and final link of entire waterways chain, and it is obvious that the time is not distant when this final link will be constructed.

Through his efforts and the efforts of other friends of the project, endorsement was obtained by such important waterways organizations as the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, the Mississippi Valley Association, and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

He has addressed the House of Representatives a large number of times, but one of the most effective addresses ever delivered on the subject was made by him on the floor of

the House on February 14, 1935. He spoke at length on the subject, using charts, maps, and diagrams, and explaining in detail the feasibility, the practicability, and the economic soundness of the project. He in part said:

The American shippers and consumers will save approximately \$36,000,000 annually in transportation costs alone after this canal is constructed. It will carry one-third to one-half more tonnage every year than is now carried by the Panama Canal. This canal, when constructed across the State of Florida, according to conservative estimates, will carry from 42 to 60 million tons of commerce annually. It will give the United States an unparalleled advantage and absolute supremacy in all of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It will make quite impossible our attack by enemy from the south or by south Atlantic. It will make secure our position.

Our railroads and highways will act as feeders for tonnage traversing this canal. They will benefit.

Employment will be given to some 30,000 people over each year of construction. Seventy-five percent to eighty percent of the funds expended for construction will go direct to labor, and as an unemployment-relief project it is thoroughly justified. Thirty-eight States of the Union will be directly affected. Every one of them will have an indirect benefit. It will develop every great basic industry in our land.

He has discussed the subject a large number of times over radio. On February 9, 1935, in speaking over a national hook-up, he said in part:

Vast natural resources of this great valley will be developed and realized. Millions of acres of available lands in the States of the lower Mississippi and the lower Southeast will be filled with people who are now living to a disadvantage in congested centers. The pulp and timber industries in Florida, the iron industry in Alabama and Tennessee, the oil industry in the entire Mississippi Valley, the naval stores and cotton industries, the manufacturing industries of the East, in fact, 95 percent of the capital now invested in industries of America will redound great benefits from the construction of this waterway.

He conferred several times with President Hoover, urging the President's approval. As a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, he had discussed this subject a number of times with President Roosevelt prior to April 5, 1935. At a lengthy conference held with President Roosevelt on this occasion, he pointed out to the President the national importance of the project, and also the national support which the project had, and urged the President to begin construction. At the conference he was joined by Senator FLETCHER and other members of the Florida delegation. The President that day gave assurance that the project would be begun. On the 3d day of September 1935 actual construction was begun on the project as a result of allocation of \$5,000,000 by the President from special funds. Since construction began, Judge GREEN, as a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, has been active and aggressive in his efforts to carry on the project to completion.

On February 12, 1936, he addressed the House of Representatives at length on the subject and urged the Congress to continue appropriations for construction. On April 10, 1936, in addressing the House Committee on Appropriations, he in part said:

President Roosevelt properly began construction under general authority and direction given him under the emergency relief bill of 1935; the Chief of the Board of Army Engineers has approved and is carrying on the projects; the Director of the Budget has recommended funds to continue construction; the people of Florida have bonded themselves and are furnishing the right-of-way; more than 6,000 people are actually employed on the project; the Congress is actually and morally bound to complete the project, and should and will appropriate funds for completion. President Roosevelt and the Congress must and will keep faith with the people of Florida and of our country by completing the project.

IMPEACHMENT OF FEDERAL JUDGE RITTER

On May 31, 1933, Congressman WILCOX, of Florida, introduced a resolution to investigate the conduct of Halsted L. Ritter, a judge in the southern district of Florida. On the morning of February 14, 1936, the House Judiciary Committee, by a majority vote, adopted a report made by Congressman Miller, a member of the Judiciary Committee. This report turned Ritter loose. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. GREEN took the floor of the House and impeached Ritter for high crimes and misdemeanors. He filed nine specific articles of impeachment and at length discussed Ritter's unfitness for the bench. On March 2, 1936,

on the floor of the House, speaking on the subject, he said in part:

Ritter's usefulness on the bench has expired; he is corrupt. Will you not give us this relief? I plead with you, as the only court to which we can plead, to give my people this relief.

The Federal judiciary should be above suspicion. If there ever was a time in the history of our country when we should have an honest judiciary where people's rights are protected, it is now. The American people should never be permitted to lose faith in the judiciary. It has always been their haven of protection and refuge from injustice, inequality, and oppression. If we are going to permit a Federal judge to unlawfully and corruptly not only deny the people of their rights in courts but to accept bribes, gratuities, and favors from those who are trying to defeat justice, then undoubtedly the last respect which our people have had for the judiciary will vanish.

Ritter was flagrant, unconscionable, and deaf to justice and equity; and he and his fellow conspirators preyed upon and bled litigants who sought the protection of his court. The public has always regarded the courts of our land as a place of honor, dignity, and justice. To permit Ritter to continue his pernicious practices on the Federal bench will diminish the faith of our people in our courts; and, in fact, cause them to believe that our entire system of government is filled with collusion, corruption, and selfishness. Do not destroy their last vestige of hope in justice by vindicating one shown by the evidence so unworthy as is Ritter. I urge you to purge the judiciary of corruption by voting to impeach this man.

The House that day voted by a substantial majority to impeach Ritter. After several days of trial by the United States Senate, Ritter was on April 17, 1936, by a two-thirds vote, convicted and removed from office.

SOLDIERS' HOME

April 15, 1929, Mr. GREEN introduced a bill for the establishment of a national home for disabled soldiers in the State of Florida. This bill was passed and actually led to the establishment, not only of the home in St. Petersburg, Fla., but of similar institutions in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. It was one of the most important pieces of soldiers' relief legislation ever passed.

On December 1, 1930, he introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return to Florida the silver service set donated to the U. S. S. *Florida* by the Florida people. The legislation was passed.

TROPHY CANNON FOR UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

On December 12, 1930, he introduced a bill providing for construction of post office buildings as an unemployment relief measure. His bill gave impetus to the gigantic Federal building program and led directly to the building of the Federal building at Lake City, Fla., and also of many other Federal buildings in Florida.

At his suggestion, a magnificent Federal building was in 1935 erected at Perry, Fla., and the Treasury officials have promised him to begin within the next few weeks construction of a Federal building at Madison, Fla. He has special bills pending for Federal buildings to be constructed at Jasper, High Springs, Williston, Starke, and Green Cove Springs. He hopes for favorable action on these bills at the next session of Congress.

TURPENTINE EXPERIMENT STATION

On December 21, 1929, he introduced a bill directing the establishment of a naval-stores experiment and demonstration station on the Osceola National Forest in Florida. The legislation was approved and the station established at Olustee, Fla., and is giving untold benefits to the naval-stores and pine-tree industries. It benefits not only Florida but the entire South.

During the past several days he has been in conference with the naval-stores producers of Florida and the officials of the Department of Agriculture in an effort to assist in working out a program whereby this great industry can share in benefits under the recent Farm Act.

CONFEDERATE GRAVE MARKERS

In 1928 and 1929 he introduced legislation providing for the Government to furnish tombstones or grave markers for the graves of Confederate veterans. It led to the appropriation of funds for this purpose, and today thousands of these stones have been distributed to Confederate graves throughout the country.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

On December 10, 1931, he introduced a bill providing for payment of pension benefits to widows and orphans of World War veterans, regardless of the cause of the veteran's death. The substance of this legislation passed the House but died in the Senate. He has now pending H. R. 11715, which is a similar bill, and is before the committee. He also has introduced H. R. 9164, which is now before the committee. It would reestablish disability allowance for disabled World War veterans. It would allow for non-service-connected disability of 25 percent, \$12 per month; 50 percent, \$18 per month; 75 percent, \$24 per month; and total disability, \$40 per month. He is doing all possible to pass before adjournment these meritorious bills. On March 10, 1936, he addressed the House, urging prompt action. He signed a petition to bring up the soldiers' bonus bill and voted for its passage, and has been a consistent supporter of all veteran-relief legislation. He has assisted hundreds of veterans with their claims before the Veterans' Administration and the Pension Director. He has even taken them personally before the rating boards and urged for them just compensation benefits.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL, LAKE CITY

Mr. Green has earnestly worked for the enlargement and improvement of the hospital at Lake City, and many facilities have been added upon his request. On April 25, 1935, he introduced a bill calling for an appropriation of \$600,000 for added facilities in this institution. As a result of same, on April 12, 1936, the Veterans' Administration assured him and American Legion representatives of Florida that \$200,000 would be spent on improvements for this institution within the next few months. Mr. Green is also leading an effort to cause Negro patients of this hospital to be placed in a hospital of their own, and thus have separate institutions for the two races. In March, April, and May 1935, he entered a series of protests against mixing Negroes and whites in this institution, and has obtained assurance that this matter will be worked out satisfactorily in the hospital expansion program.

LEGION DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL

The American Legion Post of his home county awarded him the Legion Distinguished Service Medal for 1933.

FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS

He has supported all legislation for Federal aid to roads, and on May 3, 1933, introduced a bill to appropriate \$200,000,000 for highways. A greater amount was appropriated. On April 16, 1936, he addressed the House, favoring passage of the Cartwright road-appropriation bill. The bill passed.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR FRUIT-FLY DAMAGE

In 1930 Mr. GREEN introduced a bill for survey of fruit-fly loss in Florida and has consistently worked for this reimbursement. He now has a reimbursement bill before the Agriculture Committee.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS

On March 10, 1933, he introduced a bill providing for extension of time on Federal land-bank mortgages, and for other purposes. This bill gave impetus to the administration's legislation extending time on loans and permitting additional loans by the Federal land banks throughout the country. He has also been very active for legislation providing for crop loans. He has actively supported every farm-relief measure since he has been a Member of Congress. He is actively supporting the Frazier-Lemke farm bill and has signed petitions to force its consideration by the House.

SCREW-WORM CONTROL

On January 3, 1935, he introduced H. R. 3020, providing \$2,000,000 for screw-worm control and for continuance of the tick-eradication program. Funds were provided for both purposes in the 1935 appropriation bill. About 2 months ago he appeared before the Director of the Budget and urged continuance of screw-worm control appropriation and voted for this appropriation which passed the House recently.

REFUND OF TOBACCO TAX

Mr. GREEN and a prominent southern Senator are now trying to work out legislation which will direct the refund

of tobacco tax collected from noncontract tobacco growers. He hopes for refund of these moneys at the present session of Congress.

MONUMENTS

He has introduced bills for monument markers for Indian forts in his district. He has obtained departmental approval and expects favorable action.

NO JOBS FOR ILLEGAL FOREIGNERS—ALIEN DEPORTATION

Mr. GREEN has introduced and has now pending before the House Immigration Committee H. R. 7079, which would not only deport habitual alien criminals, enemies of our Government, dope peddlers, alien smugglers, racketeers, and gangsters, but would restrict immigration almost entirely. Also, H. R. 11740 which would require the registration, photographing, and fingerprinting of all aliens and deportation for failure of aliens to have same. Also, H. R. 12083 which would prohibit giving employment or relief to illegally entered aliens. On many occasions he has addressed the Congress urging passage of these bills. On April 1, 1936, he urged his colleagues to pass these bills before adjournment.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Early during the Roosevelt administration he introduced a bill giving Federal pension to the aged without State contribution. He supported and voted for the administration of the old-age pension and security bill but worked for more liberal provisions, including Federal pension without State contribution. He now favors more adequate old-age and disability pensions, including the passage of the Townsend plan.

RAILROAD-RETIREMENT PENSION

He supported and voted for both of the Cresser railroad employees' retirement bills and has a consistent record favorable to labor legislation. He recently successfully protested consolidation of terminal facilities at Jacksonville on the ground that it would throw railroad employees out of positions. Recently in a public address, Mr. GREEN said: "I believe in the dignity of labor and the majesty of toil. There is no aristocracy except that of honor, and no rabble save that of crime. I have wielded both the sledge hammer and the broadax and am not too good to do it again if necessary. I honor the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow."

PAY-BANK DEPOSITORS

During the last Congress he joined in an effort to obtain payment of deposits in closed National and State banks. The Banking and Currency Committee gave favorable action upon a bill for this purpose, but it failed of passage. He is still working for this legislation.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. GREEN is an active member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and has obtained Federal funds for the improvement of the harbors at Cedar Key and Fernandina, Jacksonville, and the Suwannee River. He has obtained committee approval for surveys of a large number of projects in his district and has been instrumental in the authorization of millions of dollars' worth of improvements to rivers and harbors throughout the entire State of Florida. He very recently obtained assurance from the Board of Army Engineers that jetty improvement on the harbor at Fernandina and dredging of the terminal channel at Jacksonville would be begun in the very near future.

STEINHATCHEE RIVER

In the 1934 river and harbor bill he included an item for the improvement of the lower Steinhatchee River. Surveys were made and, after two appearances before the Rivers and Harbors Engineering Board, the Board agreed to expend \$68,300 to dredge and improve this river. This improvement will give accommodation to the sponge industry and general commerce.

SHORE EROSION

On April 13, 1936, he introduced H. R. 12258, which is a bill to provide for Federal cooperation to prevent erosion and destruction of beaches and water fronts throughout the country. This bill is referred to the Rivers and Harbors Committee, of which he is a member.

P. W. A. AND W. P. A.

He has been very instrumental in obtaining approval of projects and allocation of funds for a large number of improvements in his district. The Florida tuberculosis sanatorium, added facilities in the State institutions of higher learning, courthouses, city halls, armories, and a large number of other applications have received his successful support before the W. P. A. and P. W. A. officials.

AGAINST CARPETBAGGERS

On August 22, 1935, Mr. GREEN introduced House Joint Resolution 398, which provides that employees of the Federal Government shall be bona-fide residents of the State in which they are serving for a period of 2 years prior to appointment to such Government position. This was aimed to stop the practice of carpetbagging which was growing up in the Government. The introduction of this bill had a most wholesome effect for the employment of bona-fide citizens for Government positions.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—SUWANNEE VALLEY

On January 20, 1936, the House of Representatives passed H. R. 8300, introduced by Mr. GREEN. It provides for a survey, looking toward flood control in the Suwannee River Valley. Upon his suggestion, Hon. Morris L. Cooke, Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, is now considering a survey looking toward the establishment of a monster rural electrification project in the Suwannee River Valley. Mr. GREEN has in mind the establishment there of a project similar to the Tennessee Valley and Muscle Shoals project for the production of fertilizer and electrical current.

In reviewing the record of my colleague [Mr. GREEN], I am reminded of an address made on March 16, 1916, by former Speaker Champ Clark at the Washington Press Club reception, and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 17, 1916, as follows:

It is a high honor to be a Representative in Congress, if for only one term, and with the number of terms the honor increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion. A Member's usefulness to his country should increase in the same proportion. A man has to learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor.

"Poeta nascitur non fit"—a poet is born, not made—says Horace; but Congressmen—that is, useful and influential Congressmen—are made largely by experience and practice.

The old Charlotte district in Virginia knew this and kept John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the House till he became a great national figure. Then the Old Dominion sent him to the Senate and General Jackson sent him to St. Petersburg. These are sporadic cases of similar action in other districts.

It is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals. A new Congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has the quicker he will get up. If he possesses these qualities, and if his constituents will keep him in the House, he is as certain to rise as the sparks are to fly upward. No human power can keep him down. It is only fair and rational to assume that every Representative's constituents desire to see him among the "topnotchers."

Let us take the present House and see how long the men who hold the high places have served. I cannot name all, but will cite a few as samples.

Mr. Speaker Cannon is serving his fortieth year. He holds the record, or, in pugilistic parlance, "he holds the belt", for length of service in the House in our entire history. In several Congresses he was chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations and then was Speaker 8 years, only one man, Henry Clay, having been Speaker longer.

I am serving my twenty-second year; Minority Leader Mann is serving his twentieth year; Mr. Kitchin, chairman of Ways and Means, his sixteenth; Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of Appropriations, his eighteenth; Mr. Moon, chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads, his twentieth; Mr. Jones, chairman of Insular Affairs and "father of the House", his twenty-sixth; Mr. Flood, chairman of Foreign Affairs, his sixteenth; Mr. Hay, chairman of Military Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Glass, chairman of Banking and Currency, his sixteenth; Mr. Adamson, chairman of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, his twentieth; Mr. Stephens, chairman of Indian Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Slayden, chairman of the Library, his twentieth; Mr. Henry, chairman of Rules, his twentieth; Mr. Lever, chairman of Agriculture, his sixteenth; Mr. Padgett, chairman of the Navy, his sixteenth; Mr. Lloyd, chairman of Accounts, his twentieth; and Mr. Sparkman, chairman of Rivers and Harbors, his twenty-second. There are other big chairmanships, but these will suffice to show that as a rule the big places go to old and experienced Members, for most of the men who rank close to the chairmen are old-timers. The same thing holds good with

reference to members of the minority. As an illustration, Messrs. Gillett and Cooper, who are serving their twenty-fourth year, are the ranking Republicans on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs, almost certain to be chairman thereof should the Republicans ever again have a majority in the House, as in that event, in all probability, Mr. Mann will be Speaker, unless he is nominated for President next June.

Go through the whole list and you will find, with few exceptions, that the men of long service have the high places.

New England and the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have understood the value of long service all along, and, having elected a fairly good man to Congress, they kept him in the harness.

The Member of longest consecutive service is called the "father of the House." Five Philadelphians in immediate succession bore that honorable title—Randall, Kelly, O'Neill, Harmer, and Bingham. Then it went to Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburgh. When General Bingham announced the death of General Harmer, his immediate predecessor as "father of the House", he stated that the five Philadelphia "fathers of the House" had served a total of 147 years, and he served 8 or 10 years after making that interesting statement.

In the second and third Congresses in which I served, Maine, with only four Members, had the Speakership and the chairmanship of the great Committees on Ways and Means, Navy, and Public Buildings and Grounds—a most remarkable circumstance—giving the Pine Tree State an influence in the House and the country out of all proportion to her population and wealth. These four men—Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Millikin—each served in the House 20 years or more. Other States might profit by her example.

No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All Members should be elected for the good of the country.

The best rule, it seems to me, is for a district to select a man with at least fair capacity, industrious, honest, energetic, sober, and courageous, and keep him here so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well. Such a man will gradually rise to high position and influence in the House. His wide acquaintance with Members helps him amazingly in doing things.

I can speak freely on this subject without violating the proprieties, for my constituents have kept me here 22 years, and for 20 years have given me nominations without opposition, for all of which favors I thank them from the bottom of my heart. Their generous action and unwavering friendship have enabled me to devote all my time to the public service. I have not been compelled to spend any portion of my time in "mending my fences." My constituents have attended to that. God bless them.

The speech of Speaker Champ Clark is deserving of the thoughtful study of every voter of the country.

It is a nationally known fact that those districts which have retained their Representatives in Congress for the longest continuous terms have received the best service and the greatest recognition. The present Speaker of the House, Mr. J. W. BYRNS, has been in Congress for 28 years. The majority floor leader has been in Congress for 20 years. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee all have been Members of Congress for more than 22 years—the longer the successive tenure of office the greater the service and usefulness of the Representatives. Why should a constituency exchange experience and efficiency for inexperience? The Congress, since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, has responded nobly to the call of duty and should receive the endorsement and approval of a nation now upon the high road to recovery.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GREEN'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONGRESS

My record is an open book; upon it I stand. There is nothing hidden, and your examination of it is invited. During the past 11 years as your Congressman I have done all within my power to bring to you every possible protection and assistance from our Federal Government. Possibly, mistakes have been made, because we all make mistakes, and probably none are without fault. I shall be satisfied, however, if upon examination of my record you will give careful consideration to each vote cast and official acts which I have performed; place the good on one side of the scales and the errors on the other side of the scales and vote for the side that weighs heavier. I have no fear of the outcome of such ballot, because I feel certain that you will find in my record more merit and perfection than demerit and imperfection.

I bring this high office back to you without stain or tarnish. Even my most severe critics have always admitted that I have been honest and industrious and that I have always been faithful to the interest of the plain people and loyal to my esteemed friends. I trust that it may be your desire to continue me as your Congressman for another term.

Many of you will recall how I was criticized during my first campaign 12 years ago. The special interests and two or three hostile newspapers have continued to oppose and persecute me ever since. Their criticism has been very acute during the past 3 or 4 years, but such is to be expected during the unusual and tragic

times through which we are now passing. Those in public office must suffer criticism and persecution. This is one of the penalties of public office, especially during times so trying. I hold no ill will against my accusers, because they have been misled, and are now being daily misled by the whisperings of the enemy.

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN

The special interests are conducting a whispering campaign against me although I am 800 miles from the district, here in Washington at my post of duty trying to represent you. I can hear these whisperings conveyed to me by my friends throughout the district. Do not be misled by the whisperings, because you have known me these long years. My belief in the fundamental principles of democracy and my sincerity of purpose to serve the plain people of our district shall never change. My sympathy and effort for the laboring man and the underprivileged will be forever paramount. My ardent belief in the true principles of Americanism and white supremacy grows stronger with age, and with a keener sense of the importance of same.

In defending the weak and aiding the helpless I am happy. In honestly serving to the best of my ability my fellow man I am content. I am the same man you voted for 12 years ago. My faith in you, my friends, is founded upon the strong rock of hope and confidence. We shall withstand the whisperings of the enemy, and I have no fear.

RIVERS AND HARBORS COMMITTEE

Among other things, my committee assignments have been criticized. I am chairman of the Territories Committee, which is the only chairmanship held by a House Member from our State. As chairman of this committee I have been able to prevent passage of legislation which would have proved detrimental to Florida. I am very near the top of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. This, to Florida, is the most important of all committee assignments. Through the defeat of Congressman Sparkman, almost 30 years ago, Florida lost an assignment on the Rivers and Harbors Committee and was unable to obtain another assignment on the committee until recently. This committee is the key to further necessary legislation for the Florida canal. This project has got to be authorized by direct legislation. This legislation must go through the Rivers and Harbors Committee. I am on this committee, have a canal bill pending before the committee, and shall get favorable action on it during the next Congress.

This committee also handles legislation for improvement of harbors and rivers on Florida's 1,300 miles of coast line. This committee last session approved twelve or fifteen million dollars' authorization for Florida waterway improvements. It approved my survey bills for the Florida canal, and if I remain on it I am confident that our Florida canal legislation will be approved at the next session of Congress.

SOLDIERS' BONUS

I have been criticized adversely for voting for the payment of the bonus. I have voted for it for the past 5 years and believe that its payment this summer will do more to stimulate and help business than any other measure passed. I also believe it to be a just debt and have no apology to make for voting to pass it.

Many of these ex-service men left good businesses and good jobs to go to the World War, and the payment of the bonus represents only a small amount compared to wages that were paid by industry during that period. We have also during the past 3 or 4 years spent billions of Government money for other purposes, and I think it only right and proper to pay the veterans for the adjusted-service certificates.

I have been severely criticized on the account of postmaster appointments. All Democratic Congressmen have likewise. This is a very unpleasant duty that we have to perform. By party custom it is a responsibility falling on a Member of Congress, and I have not dodged or ducked this responsibility, as unpleasant as it has been. It is impossible to give the postmastership to everyone who desires it or to everyone who merits it. Only one can be appointed, and I have tried in each case to recommend a Democrat who will give honest and conscientious service to the patrons and to the Government.

Postmasterships should be taken out of patronage and placed absolutely under the civil service, and I am earnestly supporting the Ramspeck bill for this purpose. Members of Congress have plenty to do without the responsibility of appointment of postmasters, and, furthermore, it would be better for the service. We are trying to pass this bill now.

The special interests have carried on a whispering campaign about relatives on the pay roll. The facts are none of my family are on my pay roll. My secretaries are Miss Essie Coleman, Miss Carolyn Hutto, Miss Freda Lopatin, and Miss Arline Mann. In addition to these, Mrs. Green works daily in the office without remuneration. Thus also giving her services free of charge to the people of our district. I have had since I have been a Member of Congress from three to six clerks all of the time and have paid them from my own pocket when the allowance for this purpose has been exhausted. I have also paid rent for an office in the district at my own expense.

Since President Roosevelt's inauguration I have endorsed about 17,000 Democrats for appointment to Federal positions. Many of these have been given places. Listed in this 17,000 are 3 or 4 relatives who secured minor positions. Should I have withheld my endorsement of them because they were related to me? What would you have done under the circumstances? In your own business, whether it be a farm, office, or store, would you refuse employment to someone because he was related to you? Many of President

Roosevelt's relatives are assisting him in key positions in his administration. Vice President Garner's wife has been his secretary for many years. I do not deem it dishonorable to try to assist one's own relative.

GIVES SERVICE

When you elected me to Congress I promised to give up my law practice and serve no interest except the best interest of the people of the Second Congressional District. This promise has been faithfully kept, and I am giving to the people of our district the very best service of which I am capable. Many congressional offices are closed during the vacation of Congress, but your Washington office has been kept open every day except Sundays since I have been your Representative, and in addition to this I have kept for your service an office in Starke during the vacations of Congress. In these offices I have had the assistance of competent secretaries who have cooperated for your interest.

PAYS OWN EXPENSES

Our critics have had considerable to say in newspapers and from the stump about Congressmen traveling on junketing trips. I have never traveled a mile on any junketing trip at the expense of the Government.

NOT FED BY LOBBYISTS

Neither have I been dined by the special interests and the lobbyists. I have paid for meals that I have eaten in Washington since I have been a Member of Congress.

ANSWERS REQUESTS PROMPTLY

I have spared no efforts or pains in my desire to be of service to my people. No constituent of mine in all these 11 years can say that he ever asked a service within my power which I did not cheerfully perform, even though such services often kept me away from meals and needed hours of sleep. No letter, regardless of how poorly written or how humble the writer, has gone unanswered. It has given me pleasure to comply promptly with the requests and wishes of my people. If I were President and possessed a vast fortune, I still would want the same friends which I now enjoy. In Holy Writ we read, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." In this I firmly believe.

HAS ANSWERED ROLL CALLS

It is my earnest desire to meet and shake hands with each of you and personally ask you to vote for me before the primary election, but such probably will be impossible, because I feel that my first duty is to work for and guard the interest of my people here in the Capitol while the Congress is in session. The Florida canal appropriation matter and two or three other matters of vital interest are pending. I hope that these can be disposed of in time to permit me to return home before the primary, but I expect to stay here at my post of duty just as long as occasion demands same even though my political interest would require that I be in the district.

Twelve years ago, when you elected me, I promised you that I would answer your roll calls unless providentially hindered. It gives me much pleasure to tell you that this promise has been faithfully kept. Until 3 or 4 years ago I never missed a single roll call or meeting of the House of Representatives. This perfect record was kept for over 8 years. On one occasion I was at the White House in conference with President Hoover and left this conference to return to the Capitol to answer a roll call. On another occasion I was confined to a Washington hospital with influenza and left my sickbed and, slipping out, went to the Capitol and answered your roll call. This record has not been made, I believe, by any other House Member or Senator, and was broken only recently through my own very severe illness and that of a member of my family. During these trying and critical times a Congressman should be on the job here in Washington, and believing that this is my first duty, and that I can do more here working for you than I can annoying you with political speeches, I shall remain here while important matters are pending before the Congress, and leave my fate for the present in the hands of my loyal friends in the district. They have never failed me.

ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC WHIP

During the 11 years which I have served you, all except the last 3 have been under the Republican rule. Even under Republican domination I did all that I could for legislative proposals which were for the interest of my people, and, as my record will reveal, many comprehensive and constructive bills introduced by me were written on the statute books. With the coming in of the Democrats I am now in a position to render greater service to my district, State, and country. The Speaker of the House and Whip of the House saw fit to appoint me as assistant majority whip before President Roosevelt's inauguration, which, so far as I know, is the first party honor accorded a Florida House Member during the past half century. I was reappointed by Speaker Byrns, and I am most grateful for this party honor at the hands of the Roosevelt administration.

During my 11 years in the House I have made friendships with the Speaker, the leader, high Government officials, and Senators, which are all of great assistance to me in presenting all just claims for my constituency. With this experience and these friendships I can, during the next 2 years, render you better service than I have ever been able to in the past.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In my campaign 10 years ago I promised to work toward definite goals. Among these were the following: First, to convert Muscle Shoals into a plant for the production of fertilizer. I voted for the

Muscle Shoals bills twice during the Republican administration and it was vetoed by President Hoover and President Coolidge, but under President Roosevelt I voted for the Muscle Shoals bill and he signed it. Second, cheaper freight rates. Freight rates have been reduced and should and will be further reduced in the future. Third, increased loans to farmers. Since the Democrats came into power we passed the Federal farm-relief bills which have loaned to the farmers of our Nation more than a billion dollars. Also, the A. A. A. and other farm measures which have doubled and trebled prices of farm commodities. Fourth, Federal aid to schools. The Government is now expending a greater amount in this direction. Fifth, increased Federal aid for roads. Since I have been a Member of Congress we have appropriated probably five times as much for Federal roads as during any other similar period. Sixth, extended hospital treatment for veterans. Hospital facilities for veterans have been about trebled since I have been a Member of Congress. Seventh, restriction of immigration. We have restricted immigration about 90 percent since I have been a Member of Congress. Eighth, the construction of a canal across Florida. I have introduced and the Congress passed bills on the canal since I have been in Congress and work is now going on on the canal.

If continued in Congress, I will work for: First, the actual completion of the Florida canal. As a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and as author of the legislation, I promise, if I am returned to Congress, the canal will be completed. Second, I will support and vote for the passage of the Townsend old-age-pension plan. I am for an adequate pension for the aged and disabled, and voted for the present Federal old-age-pension law. It was the best obtainable at that time. Third, I will continue my efforts for the reimbursement of Florida growers for damage sustained during the fruit fly eradication campaign. Fourth, I have pending a bill for the payment of depositors in closed National and State banks. If we can obtain passage of this legislation, our financial troubles will be practically over. Fifth, I shall continue my efforts for disability pensions for all World War veterans, regardless of the cause of disability, and for pensions for widows and orphans of veterans, regardless of the cause of the veteran's death. I also will support all other legislation endorsed by organizations of World War veterans and/or Spanish-American War veterans. I shall continue my efforts for segregation of white and Negro soldiers in separate veterans' hospitals. Sixth, I shall continue my efforts for adequate Federal assistance for public roads and public education. Seventh, I shall support all farm-relief measures which are for the best interests of the farmers of our district. This includes the Frazier-Lemke bill, the passage of which I have signed a petition for. I am earnestly working for the refund to our growers of tobacco tax paid. Eighth, my efforts will continue for rural electrification project and flood control in the Suwannee River Valley. Ninth, you can depend upon my further earnest efforts for immigration restriction, the deportation of undesirable aliens, and taking illegal aliens off relief rolls; and also my efforts will continue for a Government-owned building for every second- and third-class post office in the district. Tenth, I shall carry out Democratic principles in tariff matters and shall support all legislation which is for the benefit of the turpentine, lumber, forestry, and other industries of our district.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION

A clear understanding of the President's emergency-relief program is needed. In order to thoroughly understand and fully appreciate the scope and purpose of this gigantic relief program, it is well to refresh our memories of the chaotic condition which faced the American people about 12 months before his election. At this time business and industry was at its lowest ebb since the beginning of the depression. Agriculture was in the depths of despair; 10 or 12 million idle men and women were walking the highways and streets in increasing numbers, looking for jobs. By the 1st of March 1933 a banking holiday had been declared in many States of the Union. The people had almost lost confidence in the ability of their Government to bring about a recovery. Economic chaos threatened the country to a more alarming extent than in the darkest days of the preceding years. Wheat had sold as low as 18 and 25 cents per bushel; cotton 5 to 6 cents per pound; and corn as low as 10 or 12 cents per bushel; in fact some of the corn growers of the Middle West were burning their corn for fuel, while the coal miners were without food and in need of this very corn for food for themselves and families. There was an abundance of wheat, corn, cotton, wool, and meats, yet millions of people hungry for the want of these foodstuffs and cold from lack of cotton and woolen garments. Granaries and warehouses were filled to capacity, yet railroad cars stood idle and rusting out in the railroad yards, and idle freight boats rode at anchor throughout the harbors of our country. Industry was paralyzed, credit was destroyed. In fact, local credit was almost nonexistent. The old custom of 150 years ago of trade and barter and exchange was in common use. One individual would trade and barter products or commodities for some other needed product or commodity, in order to obtain cloth, food, fuel, and necessities of the body. Agriculture was on the very brink of bankruptcy. Money had either gone into hiding or was locked up in bank vaults.

The then remaining banks in the country were closing in alarming numbers, carrying with them the life savings of honest American citizens. Church and charity funds and the trust funds of orphans were not even spared. There was a deficit even in the Budget of our Federal Government which had occurred for the past 3 years and which aggregated over \$5,000,000,000. But what was even worse than all of this, there were forces of doubt, suspicion,

and destruction at work in our midst which threatened our social and civic institutions and the very foundation of our Government itself. In part, these were the chaotic conditions which faced the American people in the most trying times in the peacetime history of our country; but our American Government was founded through valor and courage, and in its darkest hours it has always produced leadership. The American people have in this darkest hour of the country's history found courageous and able leadership which has come forth and proceeded unafraid. A New Deal was not only required but a leader of kind heart, firm hand, and quick decision was needed to put the New Deal into effect and to inspire that confidence in the American people which was all-essential to recovery. Such leadership appeared in the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Probably the most fateful hour and fateful minute in the history of the American Republic was on the 4th day of March 1933, when, in his inaugural address, he said:

"So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself, nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed effort to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days."

To this clarion call the American people in all walks of life have responded most nobly and have almost shaken off the shackles of depression. President Roosevelt is a man of action. Through his able leadership, the Congress has passed during the past 3 years a series of measures which have reshaped the economic and industrial life of the Nation. I will briefly mention a few of these measures.

First among all is that of farm relief. Through the bills passed on this subject, 30,000,000 citizens of our country who dwell on the farms have had returned to them an increased purchasing power of \$2,773,000,000 during the past 3 years. This was brought about through the passage of the A. A. A. bills, the Mortgage Refinance Acts, and a number of others. Muscle Shoals, which had been idle for 12 years, has been converted into a fertilizer and power-producing plant. It is reducing the price of fertilizer and electrical power to consumers throughout the country.

The Glass-Steagall Banking Act, the deposit insurance or guaranty law, and other bills passed have stabilized the currency; reopened banks throughout the country; loosened up credit in practically all places; made sound the general finance institutions in our country; and given adequate protection to money deposited in banks now and in the future. The safety of our finance institutions and the loosening up of credit have started the wheels of industry and progress to turning in all parts of the country.

The Federal Securities Act provides for Federal supervision through the Federal Trade Commission of interstate traffic in investment securities and is protecting the American public against flotation of securities of doubtful value. It has almost stopped swindling and cheating in securities.

Under the Home Owners' Loan and Housing Acts, hundreds of thousands of homes have been protected from foreclosure and people of limited means have been enabled to build their own homes, thus relieving unemployment and stimulating the building industries.

The unemployment-relief measures have resulted not only in the employment of the needy and heretofore unemployed but have given lasting improvements to communities throughout the United States.

Under a special act, the President was given power to fix and adjust tariff rates in the interest of American producers and consumers. Also, he was given power to impose embargoes to meet damaging foreign competition, made possible through depreciating currency. He is using this power in what he believes to be for the best interests of the American people. In the revenue acts which have been passed during this administration consideration has been given to those least able to pay and the burden and financial responsibility of the Government has been largely shifted to those most able to pay. This is particularly the purpose of the tax bill which will be presented to the Congress this week.

In the benefits brought to the American people through these various measures Florida has indeed received a great portion. Millions of dollars of Federal money have been expended in Florida by the administration. Upon payment of the bonus this summer twenty or more millions additional will be sent to Florida and will be turned into the channels of business, trade, and industry.

It is true that mistakes have been made during the Roosevelt administration, but I have far greater respect for the one who tries and does something, even though mistakes are made, than I do for the one who sits idly by and criticizes and obstructs.

Splendid results toward recovery have occurred in all parts of the country. Practically every industry in the country is now manufacturing twice the amount of goods as was manufactured in 1932. More automobiles are being made now in 2 or 3 months than were made during an entire year before Roosevelt went in. Bank deposits have increased from \$41,643,000,000 on December 31, 1932, to \$44,771,000,000 in December 1934. A large increase has occurred since this date. There are now almost \$4,000,000,000 more deposited in banks than when Roosevelt was inaugurated. The annual farm income has increased about \$3,000,000,000. The cotton growers of the South have themselves received about \$1,000,000,000 of this farm increase. The farmers of the South during the 3 years under President Roosevelt have received more benefits than they did all the other time since the World War. Factory pay rolls have increased 50 percent or more. Four or five million who were out of work have

been employed. Banking institutions are safe now and are beginning to loan money again.

TIMES BETTER

Practically every farm and business man in your country is better off now than he was 3 years ago. I have done all that I could to assist in this great program and, on every occasion, protected, the very best that I could, the interest of our people. Times are growing more normal now and the Federal Government should, as rapidly as possible, revert to normal governmental functions, duties, and operations. Such experiments as have been inaugurated which have not proved for the best interests of our people should be promptly abandoned, and I frankly believe that they will be at the next session of Congress. We should jealously guard the financial integrity of our Nation and retrench expenditures in such places as this can be done. All Government agencies which have served their purpose should be disbanded and give room for local industries, local capital, and local agencies to perform. If President Roosevelt is reelected, and I am confident that he will be, it is my belief that the next Congress will initiate rapid returns to sane, conservative, democratic principles of government. This I favor. Through all of these turmoils and trials I have stood with the Democratic Party and have in the Congress voted for what I felt was for the best interests of the constituents whom I represent, and the Democratic Party. I do not believe that you would want me to vote one day with the Democrats and the next day with the Republicans.

DON'T SWAP HORSES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM

Times are improving and conditions are better, yet the battle is not won, because the reconstruction adjustment period is now facing us. I am familiar with the conditions here and earnest in my service for the best interests of the people of our district. I should like to serve you another term. If you had a house almost completed, I do not believe you would change carpenters without good cause. If you were improving from a serious illness, I do not believe you would change doctors if your doctor was faithful and sincere. If you were almost to the end of your journey I do not believe you would stop to trade automobiles if the one you had was running smoothly. If you had a faithful and experienced employee in your own business, I do not believe you would replace him with one without trial and experience. While I have had 11 years' experience in Congress, I am still only 44 years of age, at the time of life when I should be able to render you the best services. It is my desire to do this, and I hope that the people of our district will see fit to continue my services here. I hope you will not swap horses while in the middle of the stream. You have kept me here long enough for me to be a committee chairman and to hold high and responsible committee assignments which will benefit the interests of our district. My friends and acquaintances here are beneficial to me in obtaining the things to which our district is entitled. My assignment on the Rivers and Harbors Committee was very instrumental in persuading the President to begin work on the Florida canal, and even if work should cease on this project, we still will have had expended in our State more than five and one-half million dollars and great benefits in purchasing power to our people; however, rest assured, if I am returned to Congress, the canal will be completed and more adequate pensions will be paid to the aged of our country.

If you send me here for another term, I shall continue to labor for the things of interest and benefit to our district and for the cause of the plain people. Enemies of the Florida canal are trying to defeat me. Big money and the special interests are also trying to defeat me. They are trying to betray and mislead my friends into voting against me because I have stood by the masses and in the interests of the rank and file. This I shall do as long as I live. I cannot forget my own handicaps and struggles in trying to obtain an honest education. I plowed, hoed, dug ditches, chipped pine gum, and cut cross ties. I can do it again if necessary. I believe in the dignity of labor and the majesty of toil. There is no aristocracy except that of honor and no rabble save that of crime. I honor the man who earns his living by the sweat of his honest brow. For his betterment my ark covenant is launched. I do not light my candle and place it under a bushel. I am out in the open, fighting against the special interests and will fight to the end. I will go up or I will go down in the cause of the common people, and I urge that you do all that you can for me. Every victory I have won and every worth-while accomplishment has been made possible only through the efforts of my loyal friends. You have stood by me in the past and never permitted me to go down in defeat. My faith in you abides.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did, on April 18, 1936, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 568. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, for the fiscal year 1936.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 21, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in room 445, old House Office Building, at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, April 21, 1936, on H. R. 11172 (continued).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

790. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583, par. 2), a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, which have been submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of the Treasury and require an appropriation for their payment amounting to \$368,224.87 (H. Doc. No. 458); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

791. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress, pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as shown by certificates of settlement forwarded to the Treasury Department for payment, covering judgments rendered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against collectors of customs, as provided under section 989 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 842), amounting to \$23,945.39 (H. Doc. No. 459); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

792. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), schedule of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to Private Act No. 172 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, amounting to \$1,174.19, and which requires an appropriation for payment (H. Doc. No. 460); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

793. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property in the sum of \$17,198.69 which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment (H. Doc. No. 461); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

794. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1936 amounting to \$164,600 (H. Doc. No. 462); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

795. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress a draft of a provision pertaining to an existing appropriation of the Panama Canal to make available the funds required to give effect to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the measurement of vessels using the Panama Canal, and for other purposes", approved April 13, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 463); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

796. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, to make available to the Secretary of Agriculture the funds required to give effect to sections 56-60

of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, relating to anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus (H. Doc. No. 464); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

797. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress an amendment to the deficiency estimate of appropriation for payment of rewards, Post Office Department, fiscal year 1935, transmitted, together with other estimates, to Congress by his letter of March 13, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 424) (H. Doc. No. 465); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

798. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), a schedule of claims amounting to \$206,735.82, allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement and for the services of the several departments and independent offices (H. Doc. No. 466); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. MILLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 11372. A bill to amend Public Law No. 215, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session; with amendment (Rept. No. 2450). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 11917. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; with amendment (Rept. No. 2451). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 12305. A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard; with amendment (Rept. No. 2452). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2460. An act to amend the act of June 6, 1924, entitled "An act to amend in certain particulars the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes"; with amendment (Rept. No. 2453). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 11337. A bill to amend the Federal Register Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2474). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 724. An act for the relief of James T. Moore; without amendment (Rept. No. 2454). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 297. A bill for the relief of William C. Reese; with amendment (Rept. No. 2455). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 610. A bill for the relief of Matt E. Saylor; with amendment (Rept. No. 2456). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 761. A bill for the relief of Nick Gruich; with amendment (Rept. No. 2457). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1549. A bill for the relief of Joshua L. Bach; with amendment (Rept. No. 2458). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GWYNNE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1739. A bill for the relief of Frank Gedney; with amendment (Rept. No. 2459). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2121. A bill for the relief of Jane Murrah; with amendment (Rept. No. 2460). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5877. A bill for the relief of William O'Connell; with amendment (Rept. No. 2461). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6404. A bill for the relief of D. B. Carter; with amendment (Rept. No. 2462). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6749. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Louis Abner; with amendment (Rept. No. 2463). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOUSTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8482. A bill for the relief of Jacob G. Ackerman; with amendment (Rept. No. 2464). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8502. A bill for the relief of Theresa Link, Wencil Link, Edward Block, and John Meyers; with amendment (Rept. No. 2465). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8720. A bill for the relief of Louis Manzumin; with amendment (Rept. No. 2466). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOUSTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9078. A bill for the relief of Bertha W. Lamphear; with amendment (Rept. No. 2467). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9313. A bill for the relief of Anna Leak; with amendment (Rept. No. 2468). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9314. A bill for the relief of Carrie R. Samms; with amendment (Rept. No. 2469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9315. A bill for the relief of Galen B. Fry; with amendment (Rept. No. 2470). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 10174. A bill for the relief of Ezra Curtis; with amendment (Rept. No. 2471). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 10242. A bill for the relief of Charles Weisz; with amendment (Rept. No. 2472). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 11379. A bill for the relief of William H. Milton; with amendment (Rept. No. 2473). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CARPENTER: A bill (H. R. 12370) to authorize a preliminary examination of Big Blue River and its tributaries, with a view to the control of their floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. CROSSER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12371) to establish a United States Court of Patent Appeals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHANDLER: A bill (H. R. 12372) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN: A bill (H. R. 12373) to prohibit the sale in the District of Columbia of products of convict labor; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM: A bill (H. R. 12374) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes", approved March 31, 1933; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, regarding relief of unemployed transients; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 12375) for the relief of Julia Glynn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12376) for the relief of Marion L. Gates; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FENERTY: A bill (H. R. 12377) for the relief of Peter Mee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12378) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12379) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Ritzie; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. JENCKES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12380) granting a pension to Fern Galloway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12381) granting a pension to John R. Rogers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12382) granting a pension to Jesse L. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12383) granting an increase of pension to Virgil O. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12384) granting a pension to Gold Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12385) for the relief of Charles W. Sumner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H. R. 12386) granting a pension to Milka N. Robbins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12387) granting an increase of pension to Frank Arthur Parsons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12388) to provide for the recognition of the heroic conduct and devotion to duty of Matthew A. Hensen, one of the survivors of the polar expedition of Admiral Peary, and to provide a life pension for the said Matthew A. Hensen; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 12389) for the relief of Harry C. Hall; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12390) granting a pension to Mrs. James B. Warwick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12391) for the relief of Arthur D. Sullivan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOLAN: A bill (H. R. 12392) for the relief of Samuel Orie Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 12393) granting a pension to Jesse Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WERNER: A bill (H. R. 12394) to recognize and reward the accomplishments of the pilots of the stratosphere balloon *Explorer II*; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONNERY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 570) authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Clarence Ransom Edwards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

10746. By Mr. BEITER: Petition of the American Society of Civil Engineers, urging adoption of legislation (H. J. Res. 492) to provide funds for continuing the Public Works program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10747. Also petition of the New York State Assembly, urging Congress to accept immediate responsibility for relief

and employment of transients; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10748. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of Mrs. E. L. Evans, corresponding secretary of the Worth While Club, Frost, Tex., favoring House bill 11225, the Disney bill; to the Committee on Education.

10749. Also, petition of the County Commissioners' Court of Limestone County, Tex., composed of Hon. Lewis Seay, county judge; J. Clonts, Ike Kennedy, Frank Burke, and John Mackey, county commissioners; also Judge Alex Smith, Judge Fountain Kirby, Henry Jackson, Lester Sheppard, Carl Cannon, and Scott Reed, all of Groesbeck, Tex., opposing termination of white-collar Works Progress Administration projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10750. By Mr. LAMNECK: Petition of Mrs. Luther Beck, secretary, Eastern Child Conservation League of Columbus, Ohio, urging early hearings on the motion-picture bills now in Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10751. By Mr. McLEAN: Petition of the Elizabeth Democratic Club, Elizabeth, N. J., relative to the Wheeler-Crosser bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10752. By Mr. MEAD: Petition in the nature of a resolution of the Assembly of the State of New York, requesting the Congress of the United States and the Federal Works Progress Administration to accept the immediate responsibility for relief and employment of transients, urging that this relief and employment be made effective through permanent departments of State government and coordinate local units of administration and that funds be made available by the Federal Government on a grant-in-aid basis; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10753. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Resolution urging the President of the United States to act promptly under the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act to restrict the imports of cotton textiles from Japan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10754. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the New York State Legislature (concurrent in by the senate, Albany, N. Y.), urging Congress to accept immediate responsibility for relief and employment of transients; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10755. Also, petition of the Fur Trade Foundation, of the city of New York, concerning the Wagner-Elfenbogen housing bill; to the Committee on Labor.

10756. By Mr. THOMASON: Petition of residents of Valentine, Tex., urging passage of House bill 11609, the Crosser-Wheeler bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10757. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city of Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10758. Also, petition of the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10759. Also, petition of the New York State Board of Housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1936

(Legislative day of Monday, Feb. 24, 1936)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 20, 1936, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LEWIS. I note the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Connally	King	Pope
Ashurst	Coolidge	La Follette	Radcliffe
Austin	Copeland	Lewis	Reynolds
Bachman	Couzens	Logan	Robinson
Bailey	Davis	Loneragan	Russell
Barbour	Dickinson	Long	Schwellenbach
Barkley	Dieterich	McAdoo	Sheppard
Benson	Donahay	McGill	Shipstead
Bilbo	Duffy	McKellar	Stiwer
Black	Fletcher	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Frazier	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Brown	George	Metcalf	Townsend
Bulkley	Gibson	Minton	Truman
Bulow	Glass	Moore	Tydings
Burke	Guffey	Murphy	Vandenberg
Byrd	Hale	Murray	Van Nuys
Byrnes	Harrison	Neely	Wagner
Capper	Hastings	Norris	Walsh
Caraway	Hatch	Nye	White
Carey	Hayden	O'Mahoney	
Chavez	Holt	Overton	
Clark	Johnson	Pittman	

Mr. LEWIS. I announce the absence of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. COSTIGAN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], caused by illness; and the absence of the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who are necessarily detained from the Senate.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] is unavoidably absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

LOUIS M'HENRY HOWE

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, on Saturday last, April 18, Louis McHenry Howe, a resident of Massachusetts, secretary to and a trusted and intimate friend of the President, died. The extent and character of his public service is so conspicuous that references to it made through editorials published in the press should be embodied in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that several editorials commending the loyal and devoted service of Mr. Howe be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post of Apr. 20, 1936]

LOUIS M'HENRY HOWE

It is reiterated in the obituary summaries of Louis McHenry Howe's career that he was the "no" man of the President's entourage. "The Colonel" himself would have subscribed to the statement. From the beginning, when this Albany newspaper correspondent first recognized the possibilities of young Senator Roosevelt, of Dutchess County, and forthwith enlisted in the Roosevelt forces, he saw that his principal service would lie in balancing his older years and broader political experience against the eager enthusiasm of the younger man. "To provide the toe weights", was Mr. Howe's description of his own role.

But, in another sense, Mr. Howe was Mr. Roosevelt's "yes" man. He it was who took up the banner when, at the opening of the Dutchess County campaign for reelection, the young senator was stricken with typhoid fever. "Yes", Louis Howe said, "you can be reelected." And, undertaking a campaign by proxy, he returned his man to office. The partnership was sealed.

Up through the ranks these two friends progressed together. When Mr. Roosevelt became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Howe, for his effective behind-scenes maneuvering, earned the jocular title of "Daniels' spy", which pleased him greatly. Their next campaign, for the Vice Presidency, is said to be one of the few instances in which the older man's advice was disregarded. Then poliomyelitis struck. Again Louis Howe offered his encouragement and advice. Mr. Roosevelt's destiny, he argued, was not necessarily affected; and, ever at his friend's side, he plotted the political strategy and supervised its execution to win their way first to the Governor's mansion in New York State and from there to the White House.

It is declared that the friendship of the two men is without parallel in the history of American politics. For one man to dedicate himself utterly to another's progress is not a common sight. Of course, Mr. Howe himself would have been the first to point out that in so doing he was advancing his own hopes. He was fated for politics. With a high talent for complete analysis, a sureness in gauging men, and a flair for the dramatic, he was admirably equipped for the game. Add to these a delight in success and the result is political genius. Such a man was Louis McHenry Howe; and, because his ability was always tempered with honesty and loyalty, the Nation will share with Mr. Roosevelt what must be for him a deep sense of loss in the passing of his "fidus Achates."